The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

WITHDRAWAL OF BANK CIRCULATION.

LIFE-SAVING FACILITIES ON THE LAKES—THE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARDS—THE CRANBERRY DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The withdrawal of circulation by national banks has almost ceased. A few applications have been received since the 8th inst., when the total was a little over $3,500,000. The amount of bonds reclaimed in no late instance exceeds $40,000 each.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS ON THE LAKES AND THE COAST.

Capt. Merrimon, of the Revenue-Marine Service, is about to start West to select life-saving sites on the lakes. There are to be sixteen complete life-saving and thirteen life-boat stations established on these shores. Four of these will be on Lake Ontario, five on Lake Erie, four on Lake Superior, and sixteen on Lake Michigan. Capt. Merrimon is also to locate five new stations on the coast of Virginia, five houses of refuge in Florida, one station in Oregon, three on the coast of Washington Territory, and four on that of California.

THE MIXED SCHOOL BOARDS.

Considerable feeling has been excited here by the recent consolidation of the white and colored School Boards, it being asserted to be a preliminary to making mixed schools. The Board of School Trustees, white and colored, took the oath of office to-day before the Commissioners for the District, and were afterward addressed by Mr. Dennison, who said it was the single purpose of the Commissioners to lend their powers earnestly and vigorously to build up the school system of this District, and they should feel gratified if this shall become the model one for the United States. In relation to the suggestions and comments of the press upon the subject of mixed schools, the Commissioners wish their position to be distinctly understood. They had no purpose to encourage anything in the nature of mixed schools, and they discountenance any proposition looking to this end. After a full and thorough understanding of the case they are unanimously opposed to such a change in the present system, and it would be very offensive to them should such a proposition be entertained or in any way enter into the deliberations of the new Board of Trustees; and any suggestions of such a policy on the part of the Trustees would be not only a violation of the purpose of the Commissioners, but extremely offensive to them.

THE CRANBERRY ROT.

Prof. Taylor, Microscopist of the Agricultural Department, has just returned from New Jersey and Massachusetts, where he went to examine the cranberry rot and its causes. Mr. Taylor found it lay in the character of certain soils and applications thereto. Suggestions made to growers have already been applied with success, and he is confident the disease can be checked and eradicated. Mr. Taylor is preparing a report on the subject.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

STRIKE OF LABORERS ON THE CAPITOL GROUNDS GRADINGS.

On Wednesday Mr. Sullivan, one of the contractors for grading the Capitol grounds to conform to the plans of Frederick Law Olmstead, as ordered by Congress at the last session, commenced work, paying laborers $1 per day. Yesterday morning most of the men struck and drove away those willing to work. Mr. Sullivan then offered to pay $1 25, the same as is being paid by contractors on other sections of the work, but the men refused to resume work for less than $1 50, and the work remains suspended. To-day some 200 or 300 men, mostly colored, gathered around the grounds and posted the following notice: "We had rather beg than work for less than $1 50 per day. If others attempt to work for less we will fight. This thing of swindling the laboring man has got to stop. Wages paid in Charleston, $2 50; Baltimore, $2; New-York, $3; Richmond, $1 75. The wages they offer us is seventy-five cents. Don't work for less than $1 50." The men declare that they will not interfere with those on the two sections on which work has been commenced where $1 25 is being paid, but after these small jobs are finished no one will be allowed to work for less than $1 50 per day. No serious disturbance is anticipated, a body of policemen being present to prevent any outbreak.

THE CONTRACT FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

Bids for supplying the Post Office Department with stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for four years from Oct. 1 were opened by the Postmaster General to-day. G. F. Nesbitt & Co. and George H. Reay, of New-York, and the Morgan Envelope Company of Massachusetts, were the bidders, the last named the lowest. Reay averaged about ten per cent., and Nesbit & Co. twenty-five per cent. above their prices. The award will be made in a day or two.

EXPORT BONDS ON GOODS FOR CANADA OR MEXICO.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions requiring all transportation and export bonds covering foreign merchandise shipped to Canada or Mexico to be taken for one year, which is the same period for which export bonds covering goods shipped direct to either of these countries, without passing overland through the United States, are now taken. These bonds have heretofore been taken for four months.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $14,977,233; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,540,000; coin, $70,955,111; including in coin certificates, $31,774,400; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

D. G. Gauve, Samuel O. McCurdy, and George B. Campbell have been appointed Internal Revenue gaugers in the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania.

THE INDIANS.

TEXAS MINUTE-MEN AND THE RAIDERS FROM MEXICO—GOV. COKE'S REPLY TO THE LETTER OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Attorney General has received a communication from Gov. Coke, of Texas, in answer to one addressed to him touching his order to Capt. Benairds, commanding a company of minute-men, requiring him, when in close pursuit of Indian marauders or cattle thieves to recover the property taken by them from citizens of Texas, to cross the Rio Grande, if necessary, into Mexico. The Governor represents that constant depredations are made by the Indians from Mexico upon the people of Texas; that many persons are murdered by them, and great quantities of property stolen and carried away; that the forces of the United States stationed along the frontier are totally inadequate to protect the people, and that it is absolutely necessary for their own preservation that they should protect themselves.

The communication gives full details as to the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 14.—While Private Detectives Phurley and Berkwich were attempting to arrest a notorious thief and counterfeiter named James Gleason in a low den on Shipping street, last night, they were set upon by a gang of ruffians, who attempted to rescue the prisoner. Gleason is the leader of a gang of counterfeiters who have up to the present successfully evaded arrest, and have made New-York and Philadelphia a mere headquarters. This arrest will, no doubt, break up the whole gang, as Gleason will inform on his accomplices. During the melee Officer Berkwich received a serious pistol-shot in the arm, but nevertheless succeeded in arresting the desperado.

THE RECENT RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

THE COLORED PEACE MEETING—ALL QUIET AT AUSTIN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 14.—The colored peace meeting last night was not particularly successful. Several colored office-holders addressed the meeting, denouncing the city press and arraigning the whites for organizing armed bodies and going to Somerville and Austin, and then branched off into a defense of the Civil Rights bill. Ex-Gov. Harris, Col. Kellar, editor of the *Avalanche*, and other white speakers addressed the meeting, showing that there was no reason for any conflict between the races, and giving some good advice for the future. The *Avalanche* charges that the meeting was for political purposes, and not in the interest of peace, as asserted in the call. The report telegraphed from Holly Springs in regard to negroes marching on Byhalia is not credited here, in view of the recent affairs at Somerville and Austin.

The latest reports from Austin state that all is quiet there, and that refugees are returning.

MURDER IN NEBRASKA.

CAPTURE OF ONE ASSASSIN—CITIZENS IN PURSUIT OF ANOTHER.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 14.—The following dispatch has just been received here:

SIDNEY, Neb., Aug. 14.—W. H. Taylor yesterday discovered the body of a man, wrapped in blankets, lying in some brush on Lodge Pole Creek, near Bushnell. The deceased had been shot through the head, was without boots, and had his pockets rifled of their contents. Suspicion attached to a party which had gone through the day previous. Before reaching Bushnell the party contained three men, seventy horses, and one wagon. When next seen there were but two men and six horses, and no wagon. Citizens of Sidney captured one of the party last night, at Lodge Pole Station, as he was boarding a train. He gave his name as Gaston, acknowledged his participation in the murder, and stated that his companion, Crawford, had abandoned the stock and started for New-Mexico, taking only one horse with him. Mounted citizens, headed by acting Sheriff Smith, are on his trail, and will doubtless capture him ere sunset. Gaston says the murdered man's name is John Crissman, and that Crissman and Worth owned the stock. Great excitement prevails.

THE CORN CROP.

THE AUGUST RETURNS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The August returns to the Department of Agriculture from New-England, show a general improvement in the corn crop during July, though it is still backward. Maine averages 92 per cent. of a full crop; New-Hampshire, 98; Vermont, 97; Massachusetts, 101; Rhode Island, 100; Connecticut, 107. It is very promising in portions of the Middle States, but in other parts it was injured, either by drought or excessive rain. A decline is noted in New-York, where the average is 94, and in New-Jersey 91. Pennsylvania and Delaware have both risen to one per cent. above the average. Of the South Atlantic States Maryland shows 96 per cent., with the crop damaged by drought, especially on stiff soils; Virginia, 90, also damaged from the same cause and from insect ravages; North Carolina, 91, a loss of one per cent. South Carolina and Georgia have risen to ten per cent. above the average. Florida, 102, maintains her July average. Texas declines from 106 to 102. The other Gulf States show enhanced averages, as follows: Alabama, 107; Mississippi, 95; Louisiana, 77. The last named is partially recovering from the effects of the freshets. Some insect injuries are reported. Of the Southern Inland States, Arkansas 85, and Kentucky 80, show some improvement; while Tennessee 70, and West Virginia 82, indicate the continuance of unfavorable conditions. These low averages are accounted for by severe and extensive drought. North of the Ohio River all the States show a depressed condition from drought and insect injuries. Chinch bugs were active in Illinois, and grasshoppers in several counties of Wisconsin. The State averages are as follows: Ohio, 93 per cent.; Michigan, 98; Indiana, 106; Illinois, 86; Wisconsin, 98. West of the Mississippi River the ravages of grasshoppers and chinch bugs have been severely felt in some counties, in some cases sweeping all the Summer crops. It is very remarkable that in Minnesota, where local injuries have specially occupied public attention, the high state of the crop in counties not affected by the pests have raised the condition to a full average. The other States, however, show a decline as follows: Iowa, from 104 to 102; Missouri, 100 to 74; Kansas, 102 to 70; Nebraska, 109 to 42. In the last-named State every county reports severe injuries from grasshoppers. On the Pacific coast, California has raised her average from 99 to 103; Oregon depressed hers from 103 to 100.

TWO MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

HOLLOWELL, Me., Aug. 14.—Dr. J. L. Babcock, of this city, and Mr. Thomas Sanborn, of Boston, were killed by lightning on an island in East Winthroop Pond during the severe thunder-shower of yesterday morning. Their bodies were found this afternoon, at three o'clock. Dr. Babcock's watch was stopped at 8:47 o'clock, indicating the time of the sad event. He was a young, married man, and was greatly respected. Mr. Sanborn was on a visit to his father in Manchester. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children, to whom this sudden calamity comes with crushing weight. The two men were out fishing, and sought shelter under one of the trees on the island from the fury of the storm.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 14.—This afternoon, Philip Donnelly, formerly a steam-boat mate, had an altercation with Henry Weaver about money the latter had loaned him. Weaver finally escaped from him, and Donnelly boarded the steamer John A. White and quarreled with the third cook, a colored man, whom he stabbed and literally disemboweled. He then attempted to board the steamer Quickstep, when Weaver reappeared, and fired three shots at him. One of the balls took effect in the back, inflicting a fatal wound. Weaver was arrested. The colored man will die.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Questions and their answers about primary work occupied one hour this morning. Rev. D. Curry, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, of New-York, and Rev. W. F. Crafts delivered lectures. Bishop Simpson preached to a large audience at 2 o'clock, on "Christian Oneness," at which Senator Fenton was present. Dr. Vincent yielded to an earnest request, and lectured on "That Boy," to a delighted audience. At 7 o'clock a platform meeting was held, followed by several speakers. The grove was brilliantly illuminated, and vocal and instrumental music finished the programme for the day. Fires, this evening, are comfortable.

MARINE DISASTER—FIVE MEN DROWNED.

QUEBEC, Canada, Aug. 14.—The pilot of the schooner James Seed reports that on Tuesday night, about half-past 10 o'clock, when a few miles above Bie, saw the steamer Norma about two miles distant; was struck by her a little ahead of the port rigging, cutting into the schooner about five feet. The latter sunk in about a minute or a minute and a half after receiving the blow. Mr. James Gardner, part owner, his son, and three sailors were drowned. The names of those saved are Charles F. Lawrence, first mate; John Thomas, acting captain; James O'Hara, able seaman; and Chas. Raymond, pilot.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

GEN. BANKS' POSITION AND POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AN INTERESTING BUT AGGRAVATING FEATURE OF POLITICS—MR. GOOCH'S LAST ELECTION AND PRESENT CHANCES—THE "BOBBIN BOY" AGAIN ON A HIGH WAVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874.

In a review of the Congressional Districts of Massachusetts, recently published in this correspondence, by some accident or other the remarkable statement was made that in the Fourth District, Wards Four, Six, and Nine, of Boston, and Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop were usually hopelessly Democratic. Not a Democrat in the district would regret to hear and know that this statement is correct, but every man in this section who knows anything of politics is well aware that those wards and places are generally relied upon by the Republicans with entire safety, and have always greatly disturbed the equanimity of the Democratic voters who thrive so luxuriantly in Wards Two, Three, and Five. This year the voting will undoubtedly demonstrate the entire fallacy of such a statement, and to the discomfiture of the genial and witty Charles Levi Woodbury, or any other gentleman who is liable to secure the Democratic nomination.

GEN. BANKS' DISTRICT.

Of all the Congressional Districts in the State, doubtless that which has been so long known as Gen. Banks' District, is one in which there is a wide public interest. It was the real, and, indeed, the only battle-ground in the State in 1872, when he was so badly beaten by Hon. D. W. Gooch; and now, again, this year, unless there should appear to be a determined fight in the Essex District against Gen. Butler, the Fifth will be one of the most interesting battle-grounds in the State, though, of course, Mr. Dawes' District, and Mr. Hooper's, will be close enough to be sufficiently doubtful to excite and try those most interested in the result. The Fifth District as now constituted embraces Lynn, Nahant, Saugus, and Swampscott in Essex County, and Arlington, Belmont, Burlington, Charlestown, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Lowenville, Stoneham, Wakefield, Waltham, Winchester, and Woburn in Middlesex County. In fair political weather the district is strongly Republican, but when troublesome questions, such as liquor or labor, assume peculiar prominence it is not so clearly one-sided. In 1872 these cities and towns were exceedingly loyal to Gen. Grant, and treated Mr. Gooch so civilly, in a figurative sense, that he will always hold them in grateful remembrance. If the labor party is well organized in an off year, and has a direct and palpable grievance, the candidate of that party does well in Lynn and fairly in Charlestown and Stoneham.

THE NAVY-YARD PATRONAGE.

There is one feature about this district, however, which it is sincerely hoped no other in the country possesses in such a well-developed "cussedness," and that is the Navy-yard. The gentleman who represents this district must make up his mind that one-half his time must be devoted to the Navy-yard, or his representation will be deemed a signal failure in Charlestown at least. There are enough foremanships and clerkships and quartermasterships and various other kinds of ships which indicate positions with salaries attached in that yard to sink any man in the world if they could be used as ordinary naval ships are. It is a perpetual wrangle from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1, and the "outs" are perpetually anxious to get in, and the "ins" are just as determined that the "outs" shall stay out, and that they shall remain in. Added to this natural state of affairs there are two rival factions in the Republican Party in that place, and they make it exceedingly lively, as the members of each are perpetually endeavoring to make a point on each other, and a "point" in Navy-yard matters means that somebody's neck must be twisted and a new official invested with his crown. In other words, it means that an "in" has fallen and an "out" has been gloriously raised to the dignity and emoluments of the poor decapitated sinner. Then the decapitated goes to work on all the friends he knows, and, no matter how much better position and salary he receives outside the yard, he dies a broken-hearted man if he never gets reinstated in the vacated position or one as good. Gen. Banks, in all probability got over this difficulty more easily than Mr. Gooch has done, and escaped with less personal denunciation. He left most of the detail of positions and the hiring of men, so far as his influence extended, to Hon. E. L. Norton, one of his firmest supporters and warmest personal friends. If men were retained or changes made, Mr. Norton was popularly supposed to decide the matter, and he devoted much time and labor to the yard, as, indeed, he had to, for years. I presume it really took more time to attend to the cases brought to his notice than he could devote to his private business. Aside from the prominent positions, hundreds of deserving laboring men are always anxious to get work, and they are as anxious as the bosses to secure influence. Mr. Norton, consequently, made decisions and drew the fire of the disappointed seekers instead of Gen. Banks, and before many months had elapsed after the election of the General, on his return from Louisiana, Mr. Norton found himself denounced as the leader of a ring, and "the issue" was very speedily carried into the local politics of the little city. He worked on for years, till 1872, and now he has probably as handsome and flourishing a crop of enemies as any man in this country. And this is all he has received for his pains. He has not held any office save that of Mayor of Charlestown, and that was certainly never profitable, as the election supper and the damage to the furniture of the elect generally more than absorbed the salary. He may have been in the Legislature once since that election of Gen. Banks alluded to, but if he had let the navy-yard alone his ability and popular ways would have made him eligible for almost any office in the gift of the people in that section. I do not know that he regrets the service he has done for Gen. Banks, and I trust that the latter fully appreciates it. Mr. Norton, of course, had many friends and partisans in his strife, and many worthy ones. And in the small army arrayed against him were many young men of ability and honesty of purpose, who fought desperately. The two factions could never agree; if they were both for the same man for Governor they would send two sets of delegates to Worcester, and fight for admission. The various campaigns and fights which they have had would make a very large volume; and if all the charges which have been made from time to time these six years back were proved all the leaders and workers on both sides might be in the prison that they are so anxious to get removed from the city. But both sides have been unduly savage and uncharitable at times, and have made statements they did not believe themselves. They have had varying success. It is a standing joke, or rather a common saying, in Massachusetts politics that no man can tell for three months at a time how he stands in Charlestown. Sometimes one side would win, and then the other. Latterly Mr. Norton's opponents have been ahead, and last Fall one of the sturdiest young chiefs in those ranks was elected to the State Senate by a strong majority. That was Hon. A. J. Bailey, a young lawyer about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, who has for some time been the leader of the opposition. The most natural terms for a political almanac is the Charlestown vernacular, which tersely divides the city into "the Norton Ring" and "the Bailey Clique." Mr. Bailey is a man of liberal education, of superior intelligence, and far above the average in ability. He is one of the most persistent men I ever knew, and his industry is so great that he does not even need winding up as often as an eight-day clock. He made an excellent legislative record, and is generally regarded by his friends as a rising man. His opponents think as the old lady did of her yeast, that he has already "risen" too high for their baking purposes.

GOOCH'S MISFORTUNES.

Unfortunately for Mr. Gooch, in 1872 both factions were united in supporting him, and in endeavoring to treat both fairly I doubt if he has pleased either. Each side hankers for scalps, not annually, but monthly and weekly; and when a Congressman tries to treat both alike he cannot retain either easily. If one wing had gone against him he could have sided with the other, but he tried to treat both impartially. Whether he is a candidate for re-election I do not know, but his friends will undoubtedly present him to the convention. He made no particular stir in Congress last Winter, but he is an industrious and careful legislator, and while he voted right on all important questions he did a deal of legislative work for the country in general and his district in particular. Though he did not make it sufficiently hot in the Charlestown pot to suit the fiery atmosphere of that locality, in other parts of the district he seems to have given satisfaction. I do not hear as yet that the Republican nomination will be the subject of a contest, and no other candidates have been named save Mr. Bailey, to whom I have alluded above. He is a man who is liable some time to appear at Washington in the capacity of a Representative, but whether his friends will push him thus early I do not know, and hardly think they do themselves.

GEN. BANKS AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

It seems to be universally believed that Gen. Banks will be run for Congress as he was run for State Senator, as an independent candidate, with the Democratic nomination, or at least their support. Some men think Mr. Gooch would be re-elected in that event, but many more believe the General would gravitate back to his old seat. A great deal will depend in this and one or two other Congressional districts on the condition of the party, and this will be largely regulated by the State Convention. The liquor question ought not to particularly affect Congressional elections, but if the party is somewhat demoralized on the State nominations it will extend more or less injuriously to the whole ticket. With the lines down Gen. Banks would probably be re-elected. Charlestown would hardly know which way to jump. They want a man who is on good terms with the Navy Department at Washington for one thing. Mr. Gooch apparently is, while it is questionable whether Gen. Banks would be. That would be an important point with that place. Portions of the politicians there and elsewhere in the district would also like a Congressman who is on good terms with Collector Simmons. There Mr. Gooch and Gen. Banks would probably be equally lame, and Mr. Bailey would bud and blossom. But while these may seem trivial matters, and undoubtedly are, I name them because they are "elements" in that district. The fight, however, has barely opened, and there has yet been no thought of any war paint, unless they have mixed a few colors in Charlestown. I have presented these points as they show pretty clearly the status of things. The tendency now is toward a re-establishment of one of the national Banks, but the party lines and other influences may so change the aspect before the convention or the election that Mr. Gooch may be triumphantly returned.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

THE TOURNAMENT AT DEXTER PARK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—The amateur shooting tournament at Dexter Park closed this evening. The regular match was for the largest cash prizes ever offered in this country—$1,050, divided into five prizes; the first $400, the second $300, the third $200, the fourth $100, the fifth $50; the five best scores to win, to shoot at ten double birds, eighteen yards rise; Judges, G. Stenton, of Detroit, and S. O. Dow, of Chicago; Referee, T. C. Banks. J. J. Kleinmann, and H. J. Edwards, both of Chicago, each killed nineteen out of twenty at eighteen yards, and in the shoot-off Mr. Kleinmann killed nine out of ten, winning the first prize. Mr. Edwards killed eight out of ten, and took the second prize. Messrs. J. W. Johnson, D. T. Elston, S. H. Surrell, and H. H. Kleinmann, each killed eighteen out of twenty. In the shoot off, Mr. Kleinmann killed eight out of ten, and took the third prize; Messrs. Johnson, Elston, and Turrill each killing seven out of ten. They shot again at five pair, Turrill killing nine, and winning the fourth prize, J. Johnson killing eight, and winning the fifth prize. One hundred dollars offered for the best average score was taken by J. J. Kleinmann, he having killed forty-seven out of thirty single and ten double pair birds, and in the shoot off he killed eighteen out of twenty single birds.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Samuel D. Haines, the defaulter of the Bank of Chester County, Penn., was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for one year and a half.

Some of the employes in the Drummond Colliery, N. S., are on strike. One arrest was made for interference with workmen.

The United States steamer Dispatch, with the Naval Committee of Congress on board, arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday afternoon.

S. McDonald is at Fort Garry, Manitoba, prospecting for a reservation in behalf of a colony from Ontario.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch has written a letter saying that, before leaving for London, he will take occasion to address a letter on financial affairs to the gentlemen who invited him to Cincinnati to speak.

The reports that the roads leading to the Profile House, in the White Mountains, had been washed away are greatly exaggerated. The only obstruction on the road from Littleton was caused by the loss of a small bridge near Franconia. This has been repaired and the coaches are now running as usual.

MEETING OF THE LUMBER EXCHANGE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 14.—An influential meeting of the Lumber Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large portion of the lumber operators. It was unanimously resolved, that in view of the present and prospective conditions of the foreign market, it is absolutely necessary that the production shall be largely reduced. A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the resolution as far as possible.

YACHTING.

THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

FINISH OF THE ANNUAL CRUISE—THE FINAL RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OAK BLUFFS, Aug. 13.—The annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Squadron terminated here after a good run from Newport this morning. Many of the yachts left for the east or west, and the fleet was reduced to eight vessels, viz.: The schooners Dauntless, Wanderer, Idler, Alarm, Josephine, N. Y. C., and Foam, E. Y. C, and sloops Vindex and Coming, E. Y. C. The wind was fresh from the south-west, which caused nearly all the squadron to reef sails. The race was for a set of colors for each class, the start being from off Brenton's Reef light-ship, and the finish at Oak Bluffs. The starting gun was fired from the Dauntless at 12:07 P. M. Shortly after starting the Idler carried away her topmast off West Island. At 1 P. M. the Dauntless and Wanderer were the leading schooners, the Alarm and Foam being next, and the Josephine and Idler considerably astern. The fleet passed the Sow and Pigs light-ship as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Dauntless	2	2	00	Foam	2	2	40
Wanderer	2	2	30	Alarm	2	3	10

The others passed some minutes afterward. The fleet passed the stake-boat Restless in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Dauntless	4	48	30	Vindex	5	18	23
Foam	4	53	00	Coming	5	19	40
Wanderer	4	56	00	Idler	5	21	43
Alarm	4	57	30	Josephine	5	25	15

THE NEWBURG YACHT RACES.

PHANTOM, LE ROY, ANNIE, AND EDITH THE WINNERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y. Aug. 14.—Of the thirty-three yachts entered for the regatta, but eleven responded to-day. Of the first-class there were the Lorelei, Startle, Phantom, Emily, and Le Roy. Of the second-class, Anna Bell, Annie, Juliette, Thetis, C. R. Knowles and Edith. Both shores of the Hudson were lined with people, and small boats of every discription rolled in the heavy sea in the bay, several large sail vessels were also in the stream, gaily decked with colors and crowded with excursionists. At 10:27 A. M. the deep boom of the gun from the judges' boat, signaled the second-class racers to get ready for the start. At 10:50 A. M., the second gun was fired, and all the second-class boats bowled across the line under a stiff breeze in the following order:

Name.	H.	M.	S.	Name.	H.	M.	S.
Thetis	10	51	30	C. R. Knowles	10	53	34
Edith	10	51	45	Juliette	10	53	57
Anna Bell	10	53	20	Annie	10	53	57

Preparation was then made to start the first-class boats, but the Lorelei had carried away a strap at her masthead and caused twenty minutes' delay. At 11 o'clock, however, the first-class gun was fired, and the big racers crossed the line as follows:

Name.	H.	M.	S.	Name.	H.	M.	S.
Lorelei	11	0	51	Emily	11	2	00
Startle	11	1	25	Phantom	11	2	53
Le Roy	11	1	51				

At Denning's point the Lorelei was still leading, the LeRoy had passed the Startle, the latter holding third position, with Emily fourth, and Phantom last. Away down the river the second-class boats were rallying for the New-Windsor buoy, which was turned at 11:21 by the Thetis, followed by the Annie, Edith, C. R. Knowles, Juliette, and Anna Bell. When the first-class boats neared the New-Windsor buoy the gap between the Lorelei and the LeRoy had widened, but the latter, with her cloud of mainsail, meant mischief. The Phantom was bowling along in the third position, and even thus early in the race one of her most enthusiastic admirers predicted she would carry off the silver service. The boats turned the New-Windsor stake as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Lorelei	11	30	8	Emily	11	37	20
Le Roy	11	32	00	Startle	11	38	45
Phantom	11	37	00				

It was a handsome struggle between the Emily and Phantom at the buoy, there being only twenty seconds difference in the turn. It was a splendid race, especially between the Lorelei and Le Roy.

The second-class boats turned the upper buoy as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Annie	12	7	50	Juliette	12	17	00
Thetis	12	12	50	C. R. Knowles	12	19	50
Edith	12	13	15				

Next came the first-class boats as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Lorelei	12	16	40	Phantom	12	20	17
Le Roy	12	16	55				

The Emily and Startle were too far behind to allow of their time being taken.

The second class rounded the New-Windsor buoy for the last time with the Annie ahead, Edith next, Thetis third, Juliette fourth, and the rest far behind. In the first class contest the Le Roy was still ahead in rounding the buoy, Lorelei next, and Phantom third. The Fishkill Landing buoy was turned for the last time by the Le Roy first; the Annie, of the second class, next; the Phantom, of the first class, third; and the Lorelei ten lengths behind the latter. The run to the westward from the Fishkill Landing buoy to the finish was a magnificent one, and the yachts bowled home in the following order:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	H.	M.	S.	Name.	H.	M.	S.
Le Roy	2	19	2	Emily	2	36	00
Phantom	2	22	37	Startle	2	50	00
Lorelei	2	23	1				

SECOND CLASS.

Name.	H.	M.	S.	Name.	H.	M.	S.
Annie	2	21	40	Thetis	2	38	1
Edith	2	33	43	Juliette	2	43	8

The Phantom, of Croton Point, thus won the first prize for first-class yachts, consisting of silver service of four pieces—ice-pitcher, salver, and goblets. The Le Roy, of New-Hamburg, won the second prize—a set of colors.

The Annie was awarded the first prize for second-class vessels—silver cup; and the Edith the second prize—a burgee.

The Phantom's time of sailing the twenty-mile race was 3-11:50½, and that of the Le Roy 3:12:41. Of the second-class yachts the winners made the following time: Annie, 3:27:43; Edith, 3:41:58.

YACHT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The yachts Al. Dager and Harry Strimmel contested for the championship on the Delaware River to-day, over a course of ten miles. The latter won by fifteen minutes. There was a heavy gale and a fine race.

THE ST. LOUIS MALPRACTICE CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—A portion of the testimony given before the Coroner's jury in the Fortmeyer malpractice case has been furnished by the Coroner, but it contains little not already made public. The verdict of the jury was: "We charge and hold to account Julia Ettie Fortmeyer for the death of Lena Miller, the colored woman, and also for the death of the child of Louisa Butler, the German girl found in her house."

THE SONS OF AMERICA.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 14.—The convention of the Sons of America closed last evening. A project for the erection of a monument to Washington in the Park was broached, and a committee appointed to raise funds. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention of the order, to be held in Washington.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY—SAD SEQUEL TO A MARRIAGE.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—An old man named Taber was stabbed this afternoon by a young man named Thompson. The latter married Taber's daughter last night against the will of her parents. After the marriage the girl returned to her father's house. This noon the young man went to Taber's house and claimed her. An affray took place, resulting as stated above. Taber is supposed to be fatally injured.

DEADLY AFFRAY BETWEEN NEGROES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14.—This morning a quarrel occurred at the corner of Tenth and South streets, between Benjamin Taylor and Charles Williams, both colored. The latter struck Taylor a violent blow with his clenched hand on the jugular vein, felling him and causing death in a short time. Williams was arrested. He claims to have acted in self-defence, as Taylor attempted to cut his throat with a razor.

THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THE DAY DEVOTED TO WORK IN SECTIONS—THE PAPERS READ.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14.—Some twenty new members were admitted to the Scientific Association this morning at the general meeting. The day was devoted to work in sections, and a number of highly-interesting and valuable papers were read. The following are the titles of them:

Section A.—"Sudden Fluctuations of Levels in Quiet Waters, Records of Observations," by Prof. Charles Whittlesy; "On the Molecular Volume of Water of Crystalization," by Prof. Frank W. Clark; On the Molecular Heat of Similar Compounds, by Prof. Frank W. Clarke; New Way of Illustrating the Vibrations of Organ-pipes, by Prof. Joseph Lovering; On a Rotating Terrestrial Planisphere, by Samuel D. Tillman; Annual Mortality of Officers of the United States Army for Fifty Years, from 1824 to 1873, Including Deaths in War, by Benjamin Alvord; An Injector Aspirator for Chemical and Physical Laboratories," by Robert H. Richards; "Action of Mechanical Vibrations in Retarding Chemical Combination," by Prof. S. S. Haldeman; "The Sewage Question Chemically Considered," by Dr. T. S. Hunt; "On Wet Processes of Copper Extraction," by Dr. T. S. Hunt; notice of Prof. A. K. Eaton's new compound one-prism spectroscope, by Prof. R. E. Rogers.

Section B.—On Sarracenia Variolaris as a Fly-catcher, by Dr. J. A. Mellichamp; On the Insects more particularly associated with Sarracenia Variolarris Spotted Trumpet-Leaf, by Prof. C. V. Riley. A remarkable Ancient Stone Fortification in Clark County, Ind., by Prof. E. T. Cox. Further contributions to Physiographic Geology, by Prof. Richard Owen. On the Cotton Worm, by Aug. R. Grate. On the Ascending Process of the Astragalus in Birds, by Edward S. Morse. On the Significance of Classes Among Vertebrates, by Dr. Theo. Gill. On Regeneration or Organic Molecular Conservation, A Contribution to the Doctrine of Evolution, by Dr. Louis Elsberg. The Remains of an Ancient Earth Work in Marblehead, Mass., by J. J. H. Gregory.

At the close of the afternoon both sections adjourned until Monday. A number of members visited the Colts' Works this afternoon, where the operation of the Gatling gun was exhibited. The association will, to-day, make an excursion by steam-boat to the mouth of the Connecticut River, examining the Portland brownstone quarries, and other spots of interest on the way.

THE RICHFORD DISASTER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—It appears now that at the railroad accident near Richford, Vt., last night, there were five persons killed, viz.: M. Pickle, of Sweetsburg, fireman; Frank Lanceott, of Malone, N. Y., engineer; S. Harris, of Waterloo, wood agent; a girl eight years of age, said to be from Montreal, in charge of a Mr. Allen, of Barnestone; and an old Frenchman, supposed to be a man from White River Junction, named La Fontaine. The wounded were taken to Richford and the dead to Sutton Flats. Among the injured are Luther Davis, United States Consul at Abercorn, whose left arm is cut off above the elbow, his right hand crushed, and a bad contusion of the breast. Charles Fyfe, through baggage-master between Boston and Montreal; F. Baker, brakesman, and L. Baker, his father, the two express agents, are also badly injured. Mr. Anderson, mail agent, escaped with slight injuries. Philip Lambkins, of Riceburg, had his skull fractured. Messrs. Allan, of Barnestone, and Adams, of Newport, N. J., are slightly injured. Mr. A. Grenier, of Sunscott, N. H., is seriously injured in the head and chest. John Meloche, of Montgomery, Vt., was badly scalded, and is not expected to live. N. Davis, of Glen Allen, was badly crushed. A competent staff of doctors are in attendance.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—It is reported that H. W. Baker, of Newport, the express agent on the train wrecked near Richford, died this morning from his injuries. It is also stated that C. H. Manson, who had his arms badly crushed and received other injuries, is dead.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING MATCH.

PREPARING FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST—TRAUTZ THE FAVORITE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 14.—There was great excitement on the beach to-day. Fully 2,000 people gathered to witness Messrs. J. B. Johnson and A. Trautz, the champion swimmers, who swam over the course laid out for the international contest, which takes place next Thursday. The stakes, $2,000, were deposited to-day in the hands of Mr. Charles Leland, and the cup manufactured by Tiffany & Co. is on exhibition in the office of the Ocean Hotel. It is unique in design, and is twenty inches high. On one side is an impression of two swimmers, and on the reverse is inscribed, "To the champion swimmer of the world." The contestants are in daily training in the ocean, and are greatly admired for their physical beauty. Betting is greatly in favor of Trautz, in consequence of his having made the best two miles this morning. Mr. Johnson, the champion of England, has twenty-six gold medals which he has won in swimming contests in England, while Mr. Trautz has but six. Both parties are confident of a victory.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over the upper lake region, and lowest over the East Gulf States; the temperature has fallen slightly in the Ohio Valley, the Southern States, the Middle States, and on the New-England coast; partly cloudy weather, with rain areas has prevailed in Minnesota, the lower Missouri Valley, and the South Atlantic and West Gulf States; generally cloudy weather over New-England, with rain on the coast. The rivers have continued falling at St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States the pressure will diminish somewhat, with slight changes of temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, with north to east winds over the former, and variable winds over the latter.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley slightly lower barometer, stationary or falling temperature, north to east winds, partly cloudy weather, and in the former possibly light rain.

Over the upper lake region falling barometer, rising temperature, east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the North-west, falling barometer, rising temperature, east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

Over New-England, slight changes in barometer, north to east winds, partly cloudy, cool weather, and on the coast light rain.

Over the Middle States and the lower lake region stationary and falling barometer, slight changes of temperature, north-east to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rain on the coast.

POLITICAL.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District, at Humboldt County, Tenn., yesterday, unanimously nominated W. P. Caldwell, of Weakley County, for Congress.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 14.—The Democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention for Sept. 8.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14.—A Democratic Convention in the Third District held at St. Albans, has nominated Hon. J. T. Edwards, of Newport, for Congress.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OWNER OF THE AMERICAN YACHT ENCHANTRESS ISSUES A CHALLENGE.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Mr. Loubat, owner of the American schooner Enchantress, has issued a challenge to any member of any yacht club of Europe to sail a match with his vessel next July for a cup valued at one hundred guineas, over the Prince of Wales Cup course.

THE CRICKET MATCH AND BASE BALL GAME OF THE AMERICANS YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The cricket match between the Surrey Club and eighteen of America, at Kennington Oval, which began yesterday, was resumed to-day. The weather was delightful, and there were about 4,000 spectators.

H. C. Schafer, the third base man of the Boston Red Stockings, was struck in the face by a hard hit ball, and is believed to have sustained a broken jaw. A surgeon was sent for.

The cricket match stands as follows: The Americans, in their first inning made 100. The Surreys, in their first inning, which they completed this morning, scored only 27. The Americans then went to the bat and finished their second inning, with a score of 111. The Surreys are now in, and when recess was taken this afternoon for the base-ball exhibition, had made two runs with four wickets down.

The game of base-ball between the Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, was called at the end of the sixth inning. The Red Stockings won by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Athletics	1	0	2	1	3	4—11
Red Stockings	6	0	0	0	5	3—14

Mr. Pope, of the Boston *Journal*, acted as umpire. During the interval between the base-ball and cricket match an exhibition of throwing was given. O'Rourke, of the Bostons, threw 122 yards, and Sutton, of the Athletics, 120 yards.

ILLNESS OF JOHN LAIRD, M. P., OF BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 15—6 A. M.—John Laird, Member of Parliament, and senior partner of the firm of J. Laird, Sons & Co., of Birkenhead, is seriously ill.

FRANCE.

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE EFFECTED IN THE DISGUISE OF A SERVANT.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—*Le Soir* states that Marshal Bazaine arrived at Genoa on board the steam-yacht Baron Ricasoli, disguised as a servant, at 10 o'clock Monday morning. He must, consequently, have escaped from the Island of Sainte Marguerite by 9 o'clock the previous evening.

The statement of the Governor of the fort that he went to bed at 10 o'clock Sunday night is, therefore, untrue. *Le Soir* says the fugitive certainly had accomplices among the prison authorities.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FUGITIVE.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Marshal Bazaine arrived at Mayence yesterday from Basle, and will go to Brussels via Cologne.

France will make no demand for his extradition.

SPAIN.

THANKS RETURNED TO GERMANY FOR INITIATING THE RECOGNITION MOVEMENT—PORTO RICAN SLAVERY.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—The Government has thanked Germany for taking the initiative in the movement for the recognition of Spain by the European powers.

All the Ambassadors in this city have tendered their congratulations to Marshal Serrano, both upon the recognition of the Republic and the success of Gen. Moriones in his attack on the Carlists at Oteiza, Navarre.

A ministerial decree, embodying regulations for the execution of the decree for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, is published to-day.

RUSSIA HESITATES TO RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Russia hesitates to recognize Spain because such action will strengthen the cause of Republicanism in Europe.

RUSSIA.

MENNONITES ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A body of Mennonites from Russia, comprising one hundred families, passed through this city yesterday, on their way to the United States.

CUBA.

ENCOUNTER WITH INSURGENTS—A REBEL LIEUTENANT COLONEL KILLED.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—A party of Spanish guerrillas, while reconnoitring on the 7th inst. in the mountains near Sancti Espiritus, encountered a band of twenty insurgents. A fight ensued, in which four of the insurgents were killed, including Lieut. Col. Manuel Sanchez.

A band of insurgents were met and dispersed by Spanish forces on the 8th inst. in the Cinco Villas District. No casualties are reported.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred at Nashville, Tenn., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, destroying the Rock City Paper Mills warerooms. Loss, $16,000; insurance, $15,000. The wholesale liquor-house of Geo. A. Dickels was damaged $5,000; fully covered by insurance.

A fire on Thursday night destroyed a stable near St. Thomas Driving Park, Ontario, containing the race-horses War Girl and Jim Connors, belonging to Mr. Chappel, of Detroit. His loss is about $7,000.

A fire at Montreal, yesterday morning, destroyed a number of dwellings on Alexander street, by which fourteen families are left homeless. Loss $15,000; insured for $9,000.

The steam tannery of J. M. Grant, at East Sullivan, N. H., was burned on Thursday night, together with a large amount of finished stock. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

The Castalia paper mills at Castalia, Ohio, were burned yesterday. The amount of the loss and the insurance have not yet been ascertained.

Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, is at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 11:15 last night a fire occurred in the one-story frame building and stable adjoining, corner of One Hundredth street and the Boulevard, owned and occupied by Henry Grinn, dealer in groceries. Damage to stock, &c., about $200; insured for $1,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company.

A fire broke out last night in the cabinet manufactory of Nuhn & Leisaler, in the rear of No. 135 Rivington street, causing a damage to stock and machinery of $3,000. Insured for $4,000 in the National and Lafayette Insurance Companies. The building was damaged to the extent of $100.

INQUIRY INTO THE GORDON SUICIDE.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Aug. 14.—The local Government have commenced action in regard to an inquiry into the circumstances attending the Gordon suicide. Certified copies of the warrants said to have been issued for his arrest have been written for, and a copy of the evidence at the Coroner's inquest is being obtained.

OHIO POLITICS.

BACKWARDNESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—THE MOVEMENTS OF BOTH PARTIES—STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874.

There is a backwardness about the movements of political parties in Ohio this year that has not been experienced for many years previous. The election for State, Congressional, judicial, and county officers will take place two months from now, and yet the only party in the field with its nominations is the Temperance Party. This delay on the part of both the Republican and Democratic Parties in getting ready for the October election is explained by the fact that the proposed new Constitution will be voted upon on the 18th instant. It was deemed advisable on all hands to keep the question of the ratification or rejection of that instrument entirely distinct from political issues. Hence the State Conventions of both parties, as well as the majority of Congressional and local conventions, have been deferred until after the people shall be heard with reference to the proposed new magna charta of the State. Another thing that influenced the postponement of the campaign is the fact that, should the voters of Ohio declare on the 18th inst. in favor of the new Constitution, it will put a different phase on matters. It will require the election in October of a full bench of five Supreme Court Judges, besides Circuit Court and County or Common Pleas Judges, and of course the political parties want to know about this before they meet to make up their tickets.

As to the probable fate of the instrument that has been submitted to the people, there is the most perplexing uncertainty. But very few citizens seem to have any particular concern whether it passes or not. The average voter doesn't care what becomes of it. He has read or heard just enough about it to know that for every argument that can be advanced in its favor, an important objection to it can also be pointed out. He is satisfied that it hasn't many more good features than the present Constitution, and therefore, he is wholly indifferent as to its fate. Besides this, the people became heartily disgusted over the prolonged and expensive session of the convention by which it was framed. They thought, and correctly, too, that a body of wise men, after an incubation of upward of a year, ought to be able to produce a Constitution that almost everybody could approve; but instead of that a document has been submitted which is remarkable only for the meagre respect it commands. The indications are that in the cities and towns, where the proposition to license the sale of liquor meets with most favor, it will receive a pretty general support, but the rural counties appear to be "dead set" against it for manifold reasons. I predict its rejection by a heavy majority of those who will take the trouble to go to the polls.

THE STATE TICKETS.

The Republican State Convention is called to meet in this city on Wednesday, September 2, and the ticket may be regarded as already nominated. No opposition has yet appeared to the nomination of the present incumbents of the few State offices to be filled this Fall. They are as follows: Secretary of State, Capt. A. T. Wikoff; Judge of the Supreme Court (if the new Constitution should be defeated), Luther Day; Commissioner of Common Schools, T. W. Hervey; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Rodney Foos. The party managers have done some work in a quiet way toward organizing their forces and getting things in readiness for an active campaign immediately following their convention. With a ticket composed of tried and true men, such as the above one will be, they do not feel the least alarm about carrying the State. One thing is certain, they will not be caught napping, as they were last year. That which they most fear is the Temperance Party. As is the case the country over, its strength comes mostly from the Republican ranks. The Prohibitionists are organized for a determined fight against licensing the sale of liquors. But the general belief is that they will not appear so formidable after the question is voted upon at the election on the new Constitution. That will practically settle it, and then the choice as between parties will be narrowed down more closely to the Republican and Democratic.

The Democrats are somewhat embarrassed by the abundance of available material offered for a State ticket. Their success of last October has stimulated in them that proverbial feeling of hopefulness which characterizes the Democratic bosom, and the election of their full State ticket this year is taken for granted. For Secretary of State, James Gordon will be backed by Hamilton and other counties in the southern part of the State, while E. B. Eshelman, of Wayne County, will be supported from the more northerly section for the same office. Both are sitting members of the General Assembly. The State Convention will be held on the 26th inst.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

The chief political excitement thus far has centred in the squabbles for Congressional nominations, and it still waxes hot in several districts. I have not known in a long period so much heated, reproachful, even passionate blood to rise over the question of who shall be sent to Congress as is seen this year in a number of the districts. This angry spirit of contention is not confined to either party—both are suffering to an unusual extent. It broke out in the first place among the Democrats in the Fourteenth District, where Mr. Berry's almost superhuman efforts to get a second term were defeated after the convention had sat three days and balloted two hundred and thirty-two times. Dr. Cowan, of Ashland County, finally came out winner. In the Thirteenth and Seventh Districts the Democrats have renominated respectively Milton J. Southard, of Zanesville, and Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe. The latter, who is a salary-grabber, had a difficult time to get through, and there is strong opposition to him even in his own party. A movement is on foot to bring out an unobjectionable Democrat, who, running independently and supported by the Republicans, may be able to defeat Neal. L. G. Delano, a noted farmer, and President of the State Board of Agriculture, is the man who is thought capable of doing this easily, if he can be persuaded to undertake it. The district, however, is not overpoweringly Democratic.

In the Seventeenth District the Republicans were early in the field, and took wise action by unanimously renominating L. D. Woodworth, of Youngstown. In the Sixth, (Toledo,) the Republicans, after a warm preliminary contest, spoiled Gen. J. R. Sherwood's second term calculations by selecting in his stead Hon. A. M. Pratt, of Williams County, a man whose avoirdupois is something wonderful. Sherwood brought trouble on his head by meddling with the Toledo Postmastership.

The opposing party made their nomination yesterday, selecting as their choice Frank H. Hurd, who ran against Sherwood in 1872. From all accounts there was much bad feeling in the convention. The notorious Jim Ashley was a prominent candidate, and his faction of the party are sorely disappointed and embittered by the result. Hurd is an anti-war Democrat and a Catholic.

Daily reports from the Nineteenth (Garfield's) District represent that one of the liveliest campaigns that the Republicans of the Reserve have experienced in a long while is going on there. The way in which Mr. Garfield is being raked over the coals is wonderful. Advices from there, however, indicate that he will again secure a renomination, and as the district gives, on an average vote, some ten thousand Republican majority, it would be next to an impossibility to break down the party nomination, once obtained. His principal opponents are Hon. S. A. Northway, of Ashtabula County, who has had considerable legislative experience in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and Hon. L. C. Jones, of Trumbull County, who is now serving his second term in the State Senate, and who is acknowledged to be the ablest and keenest member of that body. It is said that the opposition to Garfield is greatly aided by discharged clerks from Washington.

The Republicans of the Dayton-Xenia district are much worried between the candidature of Louis B. Gunckel, present member, and Gen. Samuel Craighead. Mr. Gunckel has made a good and faithful representative in Congress, and why Mr. Craighead should desire to defeat him for a second nomination is more than a portion of the people of the district can understand. Personally Mr. Craighead is a very popular man, and as he is [illegible] for good, I shall not be surprised [illegible] his getting the nomination over [illegible] the caldron there is boiling excitedly. In the Ninth (Delaware) District the Republicans calculate on again nominating James W. Robinson, sitting member, but without any strong assurance of being able to elect. The district is doubtful at best, chiefly owing to the large Prohibition vote that is cast in it. Robinson's majority two years ago was only 427. W. P. Sprague, Republican, of the Fifteenth (Marietta-Athens) District, is satisfied with four years in Congress, and will give way to some one else. His successor will, in all likelihood, be Nelson H. Van Vorhes, of Athens, well known as the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives for several terms. Van Vorhes is a man of unblemished character, and very popular in his section of the State. My opinion would be that he will, if nominated, carry the district by a majority somewhat in excess of Sprague's, which in 1872 was 991. There is scarcely any doubt about the renomination and re-election of James Monroe, of the Eighteenth District; Charles Foster, of the Tenth, (Sandusky;) William Lawrence, of the Eighth; John Q. Smith, of the Third; Lorenzo Danford, of the Sixteenth, (John A. Bingham's old district,) and H. S. Bundy, of the Eleventh, (Portsmouth-Ironton)—all Republicans in districts that give reliable majorities to the Republican Party.

In this, the Twelfth (Columbus) District, which is Democratic to the core, a bitter fight is in progress as to who shall succeed H. J. Jewett, who was lately chosen President of the Erie Railroad. The leading candidates are John G. Thompson, member of the State Senate, widely known as the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee; George L. Converse, Speaker of the lower branch of the present Legislature—both of this city—and Gen. Tom Ewing, of Lancaster. There are two or three other aspirants in the district, but the nomination will undoubtedly fall on one of those three. The convention is named for the 28th inst., at Lancaster. The friends of Thompson and Converse are making tremendous exertions to secure the weight of this county's delegation in the convention. Ewing's chances are damaged somewhat by the fact that he took sides last year with what was called the "Allen County Movement," and declared in a public speech that "the Democratic party had ceased to be a fit instrument for reform." Nevertheless he has humbly apologized for that *lapsus linguæ*, and the disposition is to forgive his youthful indiscretion. Some opposition has sprung up to the renomination of R. C. Parsons, Republican, in the Twentieth, or Cleveland, District, but it does not seem formidable enough to throw him off the track. The First and Second Districts (Cincinnati) are reasonably sure to go Democratic in October. No one will contest with Milton Sayler, Democrat, the present incumbent, for the nomination from the First District; but in the Second H. B. Banning, Liberal, can scarcely command a renomination at the hands of the Democracy. They think their party is strong enough in the district to warrant the running of a man whose Democracy cannot be impeached. Candidates are numerous, and there is no telling what the present confusion there will result in.

Upon the whole, it is entirely safe to say, from the present outlook, that there will be no material change in the political complexion of the Ohio delegation to the Forty-fourth Congress, unless, perchance, irreparable schisms should yet occur in some quarters, and spoil the general calculation. The Republicans may possibly lose Robinson, of the Ninth District, in which event the delegation would stand fourteen Republicans to six Democrats. But neither the Second nor Seventh Districts are assured to the Democrats, and therefore the chances of losses and gains in the next delegation appear about equal.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

At a late hour on Thursday night an unknown man went into the Ashland House and proceeded to the water-closet. Shortly after one of the bell-boys attached to the house found the man dead, and reported this fact to the proprietor. The police of the Eighteenth Precinct were notified and the body was removed to the Morgue. The deceased is about thirty years old, light complexion, brown hair, sandy mustache, five feet eight inches high, and was dressed in black cloth coat, vest, and pants, white shirt, brown stockings, low-cut congress gaiters, and Scotch plaid cap. In the pants pocket was found a phail that had contained a mixture of morphia and chloroform, from the drug-store of Koechling Brothers, No. 717 Broadway. There were also found on the body three emerald studs, a plain gold collar-button, and two gold sleeve-buttons. In his pockets were found several papers and letters and a memorandum-book, in which was the name "H. Scott Pritchard, No. 710 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.," and it is believed that this is the name of the supposed suicide.

A letter from a friend who signs himself Charles R. K. sent to the deceased at Winchester, Va., from Harrisburg, in "the 6th month, 1st day, 1874," states that the writer was very sorry to disappoint him, but business was very dull, and he could not find anything for him to do, and advised the deceased to try in Baltimore, and requests him to cheer up, notwithstanding his blasted hopes with the fair sex, and not turn misanthrope. In the memorandum book were a number of orders for different kinds of drugs, which would lead to the belief that the deceased was a vendor of medicines. Several addresses, principally of men in the drug business, were written on the papers found in his pockets. A telegraphic dispatch from E. Buckley, at No. 500 Henry street, Brooklyn, to W. Scott Pritchard, asks him to come on at once. On the back of this dispatch was a small note, asking some friend whose name is not given to loan him $20 for four weeks on his watch and chain, worth $185, with a fair percentage; a bill for a watch and chain bought of W. F. Bissing in Baltimore, and for which he paid $145, at different times, was in his pocket; and another bill for a gold chain valued at $40, as well as an order on Mr. Edward Buckley, of 500 Henry street, to deliver his trunk to the bearer. There were several memorandums of his having pawned small trinkets at different times, and there is but little doubt that the man, finding that he was not likely to obtain employment, decided on committing suicide. He procured the phial of morphine and chloroform on a recipe, a copy of which was found in his pocket. Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie made a post-mortem examination of the body, at the Morgue yesterday, and found that death was caused by poison. The testimony of Mr. Brockway, of the Ashland House, and the bell-boy, was taken by Coroner Croker, but nothing further was elicited.

DISCHARGE AND REARREST OF A NOTORIOUS FORGER.

Charles B. Orvis, against whom some twenty-five indictments have been found for negotiating forged bonds of the New-York Central and Buffalo and Erie Railroads, yesterday furnished $10,000 bail in the District Attorney's office, and was released, Lewis King, First avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth street, becoming his bondsman. On being liberated Orvis was immediately rearrested by a Deputy Sheriff on a complaint of George Ripley, a broker, who brings a civil suit for the recovery of $20,000 advanced by him on $25,000 worth of the forged bonds negotiated by the accused. Orvis was taken to the Sheriff's office, where bail was fixed at $20,000, in default of which he was committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

ROBBED AND BEATEN.

Thursday night four sailors entered the saloon of Mr. Siebeck, on Central avenue, near Fourth street, Hunter's Point, Long Island, and proceeding to the reading-room asked for a pack of cards. Obtaining the cards they continued to play until late yesterday morning, the party calling for drinks very frequently. Mr. Siebeck becoming tired dozed off, and one of the sailors, taking advantage of his unconsciousness, stealthily entered the bar-room and abstracted $10 from the till and returned to his companions unnoticed by Mr. Siebeck. When they were about to start they awoke Mr. Siebeck, and, paying for their drinks, departed. Mr. Siebeck immediately discovered his loss, and gave chase to the sailors. Overtaking them at the next corner he told them of his loss, and accused them of robbing him. He had hardly finished his remark when one of the party dealt him a stunning blow, knocking him insensible.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

Rev. John Cowan and John Rahoe, who were arrested and held on the 10th inst. for an alleged attempt to defraud the United States out of $1,000 by means of a fragment of a Spanish American bond, appeared before United States Commissioner Shields for examination yesterday. Their counsel, Mr. Emmerson, asked for a postponement of the case, owing to the absence of important witnesses. The examination was then postponed until Tuesday next, when it will come up before United States Commissioner K. G. White, as Commissioner Shields, before whom the case first came up, is going on his vacation.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

Mrs. John Benzer, of Elizabeth, N. J., whose attempt to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor was published a few days ago, succeeded in accomplishing her purpose at a late hour Thursday by another and more effective method. When Mr. Benzer retired to bed about 9 o'clock on that night his wife was already in bed, but when he woke up about midnight she had disappeared. He immediately started out to look for her, and notified the Police of her absence. Her fate was subsequently learned from the engineer of the [illegible] train which was due at Elizabeth at 11:11. When nearing that place he saw a woman step out from a vacant lot and walk on the other track toward the depot until the train was within a few rods of her, when she suddenly threw herself in front of the locomotive. Her death was instantaneous. The train was backed down to where the woman's mutilated body was lying in the hollow between the two tracks. She was shockingly mangled and cut to pieces. The fragments were picked up and taken to the freight depot. County Physician Terrill was summoned and recognized the remains as those of Mrs. Benzer. Deceased was forty years of age, and a few years ago was in affluent circumstances. Sickness and misfortune reduced herself and her husband to poverty, and it is believed caused aberration of mind. The County Physician deemed an inquest unnecessary.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

A SQUABBLE ABOUT ELECTION APPOINTMENTS—WHAT COMMISSIONER DISBECKER CLAIMS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a committee claiming to represent the Republican electors of the First Assembly District waited upon the Commissioners, and presented a list of persons to be appointed as inspectors of election and poll clerks in that district. The committee urged upon the Police Commissioners the necessity of appointing reputable citizens as election officers. The list was referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

A communication was also received from the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, inclosing a list of persons recommended for appointment as inspectors of election and poll clerks. Commissioner Voorhis moved that the list be referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, to inquire into the character and qualifications of the persons named in the list. This motion was lost, Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis voting in the affirmative, and Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker in the negative.

A list of candidates for election officers was received from Mr. Beers, of the Council of Political Reform, and it was moved that this list be referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections for examination. This motion was carried, Commissioners Matsell, Duryee, and Voorhis voting in the affirmative. Commissioner Disbecker voting "yea" on the motion so far as it related to the Democratic candidates and "nay" as to the Republican candidates.

Commissioner Disbecker then offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Chapter 675, section 13, of the Laws of 1872, provides that two of the inspectors of election to be appointed to represent the party in political minority on State issues in the City and County of New-York shall be named solely by the Commissioner or Commissioners of Police in the board representing the said party in political minority, and.

Whereas, Commissioner Disbecker is recognized as the Commissioner of Police representing such political minority therefore,

Resolved, That all lists of candidates for Republican inspectors of election be referred to Commissioner Disbecker for examination and report, and when the said Commissioner Disbecker presents the list of Republican inspectors to this board, the said list shall be referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Election for rigid and careful examination, and that the same publication in the *City Record*, and scrutiny be entered upon as provided by the resolutions adopted by the Board of Police, on July 21, 1874, of which the following is a copy:

Whereas, It is made the duty of the Board of Police by sections 13 and 15 of chapter 675 of the laws of 1872 (the Election law) annually, in the months of August and September, to select four persons to serve as inspectors of election and two persons to serve as poll clerks in each election district in the City of New-York; and,

Whereas, The duties devolved upon the persons so selected are of the utmost importance and responsibility, requiring great care and discretion in making such selections, with a view especially to the integrity and fitness of the parties so selected; therefore,

Resolved, That lists will be received and are hereby invited by the Board of Police until the 15th of August, of the names, ages, residences, occupation, and political faith on State issues of proper persons for the positions above named, to the end that the board may institute the necessary inquiries as to the character and qualifications of the persons so submitted.

Resolved, That intelligent and upright citizens who have heretofore declined the important duty of acting as inspectors or poll clerks are requested to signify their willingness to serve, thus exempting themselves from jury duty, while aiding in preserving the purity of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That when a full list of inspectors or poll clerks is made up for one or more Assembly districts, the same shall be published in the *City Record*, and public scrutiny and objection thereto, if any exist, invited before a final selection and appointment is made.

Commissioner Voorhis offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That all lists submitted to this board of inspectors of election and poll clerks for appointment for the ensuing election shall be referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, with directions to have through the Police Department a most thorough and searching inquiry into the character and qualifications of the persons named in said lists for the said offices of inspectors and poll clerks.

The question was first taken on the substitute, and it was lost, Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis voting "yea," and Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker voting "nay." Commissioner Disbecker explained his vote, and remarked that he voted against the resolution under consideration on the grounds that it being identical with the resolution offered by Commissioner Voorhis on July 21, 1874, was tautological in character, and intended to defeat the resolution offered by him (Commissioner Disbecker,) and which is in accordance with the Election law.

The vote was then taken on the preamble and resolution offered by Commissioner Disbecker, and they were lost, Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker voting in the affirmative, and Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis in the negative.

Mr. Disbecker claims that as he is the only Republican Commissioner in the board, all the Republican inspectors and poll clerks must be named solely by him, and therefore desires that all lists of candidates for appointment emanating from Republican sources should be first referred to him, and after he has made his selections, the lists be published and public scrutiny invited.

Commissioners Voorhis and Matsell, while conceding to the Commissioner representing the Republican Party the right to name solely the Republican election officers, contend that all the lists presented to the board shall be referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections and subjected to rigid Police scrutiny before any selection is made. They claim that this was the course adopted with the list presented by John Kelly on behalf of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and insist that every name presented to the board shall be served in the same manner. Mr. Voorhis added that he was not at present prepared to recognize Mr. Disbecker as the Commissioner representing the Republican Party, and the time had not yet arrived for the discussion of that question. It was a matter at present of secondary importance as all the preliminary arrangements could be made for the appointing of the inspectors and poll clerks without any such recognition having been consummated by the Board.

A contract was made yesterday by the Board with G. Autenreid for furnishing 250 new ballot boxes at $1 each.

A recommendation made by Commissioner Disbecker that Roundsmen Philip Smith and James Tuite and Patrolmen John J. Doyle, Geo. A. Hess, James Moran, James J. Cullen, Patrick O'Reilly, and Matthew McSherry be transferred from the Thirteenth Precinct, was referred to the President.

Patrolmen Daniel Archibald, Thos. A. Booth, Edward Bauman, James Doran, John Hogan, and John P. Sheridan were transferred from the Mounted Squad to the Thirty-fifth Precinct.

William H. Duncan, Daniel Kehoe, Arthur B. McGeorge, Chas. Bennett, Herman Lefferts, Geo. Reid, Geo. H. Dilks, and Thomas Maguire were cited to appear before the Board on the 21st inst. preliminary to be appointed patrolmen.

Patrolman John Kelly, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was dismissed the department for intoxication.

Dennis E. Dowling, foreman of street-sweepers of the Seventh Ward, was dismissed.

The rate of compensation for carts hired by the Street-cleaning Bureau, was fixed at $3 50 per day, from the 15th prox.

Thomas Wallace was appointed a patrolman.

The board adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE GERMAN SOCIETIES.

The German vocal societies, composing the New York Universal Singers' Union, will celebrate their twenty-fifth annual anniversary by a musical festival of three days' duration which will be commenced by a concert at the Academy of Music this evening, for which a rich programme of the choicest German composition has been prepared. The proceeds of this evening will go to the German Hospital fund. To-morrow a concert will be given at Jones' Wood Colosseum with a grand chorus, accompanied by an orchestra composed of the Ninth Regiment Band. On Monday a procession will be formed by the societies at the headquarters in The Bowery, and thence they will proceed to Jones' Wood, where the festivities will in the evening be concluded by a summer night's festival and a ball.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made:

Paving Eightieth street, from Fifth to Madison avenues	$3,486 23
Paving Forty-eighth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues	6,611 05
Regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-fourth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues	2,953 52
Regulating, grading, &c., Eighty-fifth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues	40,362 99
Underground drains between Sixty-second and Sixty-ninth streets and Boulevard and Hudson River	13,719 36
Total	$67,133 15

A GERMAN GIRL'S CHOICE.

A colored man about fifty years old walked into the First Precinct Police Court, in Newark, Thursday night, with a comely young German girl leaning on his arm in a loving manner, and asked Justice Mills if there was any objection to his marrying. The Justice smiled, and replied that he did not know of any, but declined performing the ceremony himself, and referred them to a Justice of the Peace. The expectant groom's face grew a shade or two blacker with disappointment, and he marched indignantly out of the court-room, avowing his determination to be married before morning at all hazards. The girl, who was about twenty-two years [illegible]

INDIANA.

OPENING OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION—CHEERING REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS—DISRUPTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IMMINENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Aug. 10, 1874.

Dan Voorhees, better known as the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," opened the campaign for the Democracy in a speech at Terre Haute, on Friday night, intended as an answer to Senator Morton's recent deliverance. Voorhees is a "retired" politician. So soon as he found out that there was no earthly chance for the defeat of Gen. Hunter in that district, Mr. Voorhees addressed a lengthy letter to a friend, in which he announced that he had abandoned politics forever, and would hereafter devote himself exclusively to the practice of the law. This was about as sincere as the usual "retirements" of life-long politicians. Mr. Voorhees is an example of that illustrious class of Democrats—office-holders and office-seekers—of whom it may be said, "few die and none resign." Mr. Voorhees' retiring card merely meant that he had withdrawn from the pent-up Utica of district politics, and should hereafter expand his powers in the field of the State at large. Consequently, at the State Convention we found him busy and pestilent as ever, finally succeeding in imposing himself upon the platform of the party, and securing a plank whereon he intends to work the canvass for United States Senator. It may not be generally known, but I have pretty good reason for knowing and saying it, that Gov. Hendricks and Voorhees have formed an alliance, offensive and defensive. Mr. Voorhees has said in a public letter that no other thing would so delight his soul as to see Hendricks President of the United States, and that he could never die thoroughly happy and entirely contented with Providence unless that consummation was reached. In consideration of this wish, uttered at a time when Mr. Hendricks was in great danger of being cast overboard for political heresy after the delivery of his Lafayette square speech in New-Orleans, Mr. Voorhees was to receive his tacit support at least for the Senatorship, in opposition to Joseph E. McDonald, who has the vantage of the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee whence to make his canvass. It may be set down that the Senatorial contest rages in the bosom of Voorhees and McDonald, and that Voorhees' Friday night speech, delivered outside and independent of the authority of the State Central Committee, was his bid for the leadership of Indiana Democracy, abdicated by Hendricks by reason of his aspirations toward the Presidency.

Mr. Voorhees' speech was principally directed to the task of showing that Mr. Morton had once favored the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks—a proposition no one pretends to deny—and to showing that there was no difference between the one position, involving the issue of new greenbacks "to pay off the debt rapidly," and the other, involving the use only of the existing United States notes for the liquidation of the bonds. There was also a thrust against the negro, and enough side issues to make up a presentable Democratic harangue. I am tempted to say of it as Artemus Ward says Mr. Lincoln did of his lecture—"For people that like that sort of speech, it was just the sort of a speech such people like."

The campaign is now being pushed with considerable life on both sides. The Republicans have the advantage in organization thus far, and have a good force of local speakers in readiness. The candidates for the State offices, the Congressional candidates, and in many counties and districts the Legislative nominees, are constantly at work. Secretary of State Curry is in the field for the war, and is making his canvass chiefly upon the temperance question—the question practically of restrained or unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors. The vote given for this gentleman will be the best test of the strength of the temperance and anti-temperance parties so-called. He is looked upon as the chief exponent of the principles of the Baxter law, and to compass his defeat the liquor influence will use every means, fair and foul. Hon. Will Cumback, Hon. Mr. Baxter, the author of the law, and a number of others, are speaking daily for the Republican cause, especially working for the success of Mr. Curry; and to aid him the women of the State have called a mass Temperance Convention to meet in this City on the 2d and 3d of September proximo. It is expected by this convention to fire the temperance heart, to enlist active temperance workers throughout the State for the party that has taken restrictive legislation upon its shoulders. By the way, this Temperance Convention proves something of a firebrand. The recognized Republican leaders are not very enthusiastic on the temperance question. They have grown gray in the service, annually repeated, of buying up a pestilent lot of German political hucksters, and still tremble at the thought of losing the saloon vote. There were many leading men who desired a campaign conducted very quietly on the temperance question, and these look with no complacency whatever upon the temperance plank in the platform. Especially is this true of Republicans, both incumbent and prospective office-holders in localities having a large per cent. of German voters. Gen. Coburn, our Congressional candidate for re-election, is quite restive, and wants to see the Woman's Convention fizzle out, and is willing to aid a little in bringing it to naught. He is for strategy with the German vote. He don't want to make much of a show, and then the saloon men won't spend much money. But if the Republicans make a vigorous campaign, the liquor interest will be excited, will go to the bottom of its purse, and threaten his election. This is the way many politicians look at the matter, from a local and selfish point of view entirely, and they are replied to by the gentlemen interested in carrying the State—which is pronounced in favor of temperance laws—that the State cannot be sacrificed to save a few unimportant local interests. It will be interesting, when September comes, to know which faction has triumphed. In pursuance of this policy of strategy, which has for its ultimate object the abandonment of its present position on temperance by the Republican Party, a few of the old wheel-horses have been quietly planning for the defeat of Mr. Baxter for renomination from Wayne County as a candidate for the General Assembly. Whatever has been done in this direction has been pretty skillfully concealed, but within the past week Mr. Baxter and his friends have realized the danger, and are now at work to circumvent the scheme. Mr. Baxter is canvassing his county openly and squarely as a candidate for his old position in the Legislature.

Among other announcements published this morning by the State Central Committee is a series for Senator Pratt, whereto hangs a brief tale illustrating very neatly the unsophisticated nature and tastes of our big Senator. Mr. Pratt has no taste or inclination for political life, and during the first two or three years of his Senatorial experience it was hard work to prevent his resigning his seat. A few days ago Mr. Pratt visited Indianapolis for the first time in many months, and for the first time since the adjournment of Congress. He was waited on by Gen. Brady, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and several other leading men, and, after an interchange of compliments, Gen. Brady asked him how many speeches he designed making this campaign, and when he would be ready to commence? Very quietly Mr. Pratt replied that he had been working very hard in the Senate, and intended to take a rest; that he was on his way to Mackinaw at the time, whence he should not return until about election time. The managers were rather nonplussed at this, but managed to suggest to the Senator that it was rather his fight this Fall, as the Legislature would have the election of a successor. The giant form of Mr. Pratt rested in equipoise for a moment, and then he deliberately remarked that he had not looked at it in that way before. It was finally agreed that Pratt should defer his trip for a day in order to hold a little levee the next morning at his hotel, so as to make the acquaintance of his Indianapolis admirers, and cut it short in order to participate in the canvass. At 10 o'clock the succeeding day the Auditor of State at the head of a little delegation of leading citizens marched to the Hotel Bates and waited in the parlor while their presence was to be made known to the Senator. In two or three minutes the clerk informed the awe-stricken party that Senator Pratt had concluded, after all, to start for Mackinaw at 3 o'clock that morning. He is back now, however, and will take the stump actively for his own re-election with the imperturbable gravity and [illegible] which distinguish the well-trained [illegible] in swallowing his regulation dose of medicine in early Spring.

There are signs that the threatened disruption in the Illinois Democracy will extend into Indiana. The breach in the Sucker State over the hard-money call of the State Committee is decided. The men engaged in it, under the lead of Ex-Senator Richardson, mean business, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has assumed the championship of the revolt. Ever since McCormick's call appeared the new faction of the Indiana Democracy, which was overcome by Voorhees at the State Convention here, have been growing more and more restless, until this morning the *Sentinel*—Mr. Kerr's mouthpiece, and an echo of a Democracy akin to that called together in Illinois—breaks ground in a vigorous leader, demanding that the minority, which by much speaking and vain boasting has made itself appear the majority, shall step aside—either voluntarily withdraw, or be kicked out of the organization—leaving the Simon-pure Democracy, the bullionists, and the free traders, to carry on the work of the party, and reinstate it in glory and power. There is no mistaking the significance of this article. It is a notice served on Voorhees & Co., by Kerr, Darling & Co., of a war to the knife. The open rupture may be delayed until after the pending elections; but then, if the Democracy carry the Legislature and a majority of Congress, the contest is to be renewed, whether the Democracy shall be rejuvenated on the basis of Bentonism or be kept forever Pendletonized, as at present. There are several political behemoths whose future is involved in this struggle. It will be a war of the giants, and the waters will be lashed into fury before the victory is determined for either side. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and it will grow more interesting as it progresses. And to think of Hendricks quietly drinking medicinal waters at the sweet springs of Berkely, while all this is getting ready to shipwreck him as a Presidential candidate!

THE KENTUCKY KUKLUX.

THE CASE OF THE JEWELER NAIN—HE IS LEFT ALIVE, BUT TERRIBLY BRUISED AND BEATEN.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives later particulars of the attempted murder of D. B. Nain, a jeweler, in Woodford County, Ky., by a band of masked men. He was not murdered, but this does not seem to have been the fault of his murderous assailants. He was beaten terribly, dragged a mile and left for dead, naked, with a rope around his neck. The object of his assailants was not robbery, but "because he had made himself obnoxious" to one faction in the late election. Nain recognized several of his assailants. The Police Judge of Midway has found it necessary to appoint a guard to protect the person of Nain against further violence. The following are the particulars of the dastardly affair:

"Mr. Nain was set upon by ten to fifteen masked men. They were secreted in a passage stairway leading into the upper story of Woolum's grocery store, situated about seventy-five yards from the depot. He succeeded in knocking down two of these 'chivalrous gentlemen' on the spot, and seeing himself outnumbered, attempted to make his escape, but was overtaken about 100 yards from the store. His cries of murder were unavailing, falling upon the ears of the night-watchman, Zack Mitchell. This individual receives a salary of $2 per night for protecting the lives and liberties of our law-abiding citizens. How he fulfilled his mission in this particular case is well known. Nain was dragged for about a mile, terribly beaten, and was left for dead with a rope around his neck. This happened at about 11 o'clock at night. Now, be it said, to the credit of our night watchman, that he raised the alarm next morning, say 5 o'clock. For this promptness and immediate decision of character this gentleman will forever be held in kind remembrance by his Kuklux friends. An indignation meeting is now on the tapis to take into consideration the merits of the officer now in question. I have failed, however, to mention that Mr. Nain turned up at the railroad station-house, about three miles east of this place, where the section hands supplied him with a suitable amount of clothing, these midnight gentry having torn every shred from his person. He is here now, and our Police Judge, W. S. Worshand, has a guard to protect his person in this 'glorious land of liberty.'"

EX-MAYOR WIGHTMAN.

IMPRISONED FOR DEBTS HE DID NOT OWE—HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF THE WAY HE WAS COMPELLED TO "SUBMIT TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES."

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

I regret the publicity which has been given to my affairs in connection with the Franklin Coal Company. But it has had the effect to call forth such unremitting kindness and the generous sympathy of so many friends, as to obliterate all other feelings but gratitude. As the subject has been brought before the public in various forms, permit me to briefly state the facts. In 1864 I became a stockholder in the Franklin Coal Company, which was at that time a popular, and, apparently, a prosperous corporation. In 1865 I was invited to become one of the Directors, and refused on account of other duties. But at the annual meeting in June it appears that I was elected a Director without my knowledge or consent. Probably owing to my necessary absence from the city as President of a telegraph company, I never received any notice of my election or of the meetings, nor did I ever attend any meetings of the board. In 1866 the company became insolvent, and unfortunately, from some oversight of the officers, the annual returns to the State, required by law, had not been made, and this neglect rendered the Directors personally liable for the debts of the company. Eby, Byers & Co., of Pennsylvania, were creditors to the amount of about $10,000, upon which they commenced a suit in equity, and obtained judgment in 1867-8, but exceptions were filed and argued from time to time, so that final judgment was not rendered until 1872. For some reasons which I do not understand I was neither summoned as a witness nor informed of the proceedings in the case by counsel or otherwise. In 1873, at the July term of the Supreme Court, other suits involving claims amounting to $75,000 were in order for trial, and at that time I appeared and gave my testimony, upon which the court ruled that there was no evidence of my having been properly elected or having ever acted as a Director in the company, and ordered my name as such to be stricken from the writs. I presumed that this decision relieved me from all liability on account of this company, and of course included the case of Eby, Byers & Co.; nor was I undeceived until, without any previous notice, an execution writ was served upon me and I was arrested, and required to pay the entire amount of the judgment and costs amounting to $14,866 50. Notwithstanding I did not in justice or equity owe one dollar, nor was I in any way responsible for this debt, I did endeavor to compromise by the payment of a portion of the amount. This was refused and I consequently had no other alternative than to submit to the circumstances. Having always endeavored in public and private life to win and deserve the respect of my friends by manly honesty and integrity, I do not wish them to believe that I would repudiate any just or honest debt or liability, nor have I reason to believe, that under any aspect of the present case, I have done anything to compromise my honor or forfeit their respect and esteem.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN.

No. 33 SCHOOL STREET, Aug. 12, 1874.

MORE HOAXES.

The Ithaca *Journal* of Thursday evening says: "An absurd rumor gained credence this forenoon that Beecher had been shot by Tilton. The nearest approach to confirmation our reporter could find for this story was the statement by one of our prominent citizens that 'Mrs. Collins' had received a dispatch from her husband to such an effect. One of our local contemporaries, with characteristic enterprise, published this hoax."

And the Stamford (Conn.) *Advocate* of Friday adds the following: "A young man calling himself 'Prof. Milne, editor of the Brooklyn *Express*,' announced by hand-bills plentifully distributed through the village on Tuesday, that he would throw some 'light on the Beecher-Tilton matter' in a lecture to be delivered that evening in Seely's Hall. The delectable discourse was to be followed by an address from 'John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer.' The enterprising 'Prof.,' having prepared what he thought so tempting a bait, must have been very much surprised to find that not a solitary individual came to partake of the literary report he had so ingeniously (!) prepared."

CRIME IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Commercial* publishes a list of eleven homicides and twenty-two affrays, and says that it is an incomplete account of the shooting, cutting, and lynching affairs that have taken place in Kentucky within the past five weeks. In some instances the killing was the act of a Sheriff or Town Marshal, done in the performance of official duty. In other cases the surviving party in the affray was acquitted on the ground that the homicide was done in self-defence.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The call for a State convention, called by the temperance committee, which met at Saratoga a few days ago, is as follows:

"The temperance voters of the State of New-York, who are in favor of prohibitory legislation to suppress the sale of intoxicating drinks, and who have not co-operated with the third party movement, are requested to meet in their several Assembly districts and choose at least three delegates for each district to a State Temperance Convention to be held in the City of Utica, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider what course ought to be pursued in the ensuing campaign, and to take such action in reference thereto as may then be deemed advisable [illegible] to appoint executive committees composed of one member from each town and ward, and to send the names of such committees, with the Post Office address of each, to the Secretary of the State committee at Amsterdam."

THE M'CARTHY CASE.

THE PRISONER DISCHARGED—OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday discharged John McCarthy, who was sent to this country from Antwerp by United States Consul Jas. R. Weaver, charged with the murder of John Smith, alias Wright, on board the ship Cultivator, of Salem, Mass., off the coast of California, on the 10th of January last. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that McCarthy was first officer of the vessel, and that he killed Smith, the boatswain, in an altercation on the first day out of port. The following is the text of the Commissioner's decision:

Accused of the crime of murder by the killing of John Smith, a brother seaman, on board the Cultivator, you, John McCarthy, are entitled under the laws of this country to a fair and impartial trial, and if the proper and legal evidence had been furnished to maintain the charge, it would be my duty to commit you to prison to await the action of another tribunal, to wit, the Grand Jury; if no proof of such an accusation is furnished, which the rules of evidence and judicial authorities sustain, then you are entitled to your liberty, however startling and unfortunate it may seem to the public view that a man charged with murder is allowed to go free without the formalities of a public trial. The character of evidence in this case consists of copy depositions of witnesses taken before an American Consul abroad, not in your presence, and without an opportunity for you to hear their testimony and cross-examine them, and, furthermore, that none of the deponents or witnesses were secured or detained so as to be sent to this country to give evidence against you, but have departed on long voyages, with no assurance of their arrival in the United States, so that the process of the courts can reach them to secure their evidence. Under these unfortunate circumstances, your case appeals to my sense of discretion whether I shall keep you longer confined in prison to await further results of inquiries as to the probabilities of some one to appear and testify against you, or to discharge you, as I would be justified in doing, if you are not properly and legally in the custody of the law charged with so grave an offense, upon evidence warranting me in thus depriving you of your liberty, which all men are entitled to, unless restrained by process of law. In the exercise of a sound discretion, therefore, I must let you go free, bearing in your own conscience the guilt or innocence of this charge, believing that I have no right in law to detain you without the requisite proof necessary to support the accusation, or having a tendency of bearing on that subject, which is essential to a proper administration of justice, and which the law of the land justifies. You are discharged.

A BRUTAL POLICEMAN.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night, Mr. Emerson, of No. 51 Leroy street, was on his way home, accompanied by two friends. On the corner of Canal street and Broadway he stopped a moment, and was bidding good-night to his companions; while thus engaged he was accosted by Policeman Moran, of the Fifth Precinct, who ordered the party to "move on," adding force to the order with an oath. One of the gentlemen replied that they were just parting, and would be gone in a moment, to which the rejoinder was, "——— you, give me none of your 'chin.'" Mr. Emerson then remarked that they were not "chinning," when, as alleged, Moran drew his club and dealt him a tremendous blow upon the cheek, cutting his face and knocking him down. When down, the clubbing was continued for some time. He was finally assisted to his feet by one of his friends, and all three attempted to escape from their assailant. The policeman followed Mr. Emerson, yelling after him at the top of his voice, "You ——— — ———, if you don't stop I'll shoot you," at the same time drawing his revolver. Emerson of course stopped; the policeman rapped for assistance, having obtained which, Emerson and one of his friends were taken to the Station-house, a charge of disorderly conduct preferred against them, and they were locked up for the night. The third of the party made his escape. This morning the gentlemen were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Wandell. Upon hearing the policeman's story, and that of the accused, which latter was corroborated by the condition of Mr. Emerson's face and body, the Justice at once discharged the prisoners, and administered a scathing rebuke to Moran, saying that if the force continued to outrage and maltreat citizens in this way the people would demand and the authorities would see that their clubs were taken from them. It is the intention of Mr. Emerson to prefer a complaint before the Police Commissioners against the officer, who cannot even urge the excuse of drunkenness of the party for his brutality, as Mr. Emerson is well known as a gentleman of strictly temperate and correct habits.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT A CHILD AT ROCKAWAY BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

On Thursday afternoon last Mrs. Lott, of Flatlands, with her son, a bright little boy of three years, visited the Sea-side House, at Rockaway Beach. She met a number of friends there, and while engaged in conversation with them the child strayed a short distance from the house. Search was soon made, but the boy was found to have disappeared, and no trace of him could for some time be found. Inquiries, however, at last revealed the fact that about 4:30 o'clock two women were seen carrying a child answering to the description of the one missing toward the pier, at which was then lying a large excursion steamer from New-Brunswick, N. J., and that the child appeared to be struggling to get away from them. The steamer was about to cast off her lines, when Mrs. Lott jumped on board and made loud inquiries for her child. One of the deck-hands informed her that a woman on the upper deck of the boat had a child which he thought might be the one she was looking for, and went with her and pointed out the woman, who was there holding the child forcibly while two other women were in the act of changing its clothing. On seeing his mother the little fellow began crying and calling, "Mamma!" and the abductors, seeing that they were discovered, threw the child on the deck, hastily ran down the steps to the main deck, and, jumping to the dock, mixed with the crowd, and so escaped in the confusion, leaving no means of recognizing them. Had Mrs. Lott been a few minutes later, the boat would have been away from the dock, and there might have been another Charley Ross case to record. There is no question that the women intended to take the child away with them, whatever their ultimate purpose might have been.

THE ENGLISH INSPECTION OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The following letter from Capt. Tyler, Engineer of the British Board of Trade, who visited this country for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the Erie Railway, was upon his return to London sent to the London Banking Association and subsequently polled on the London Stock Exchange:

LONDON, July 25, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of informing you that I returned from America last evening. My inspection and investigations in that country have extended over the Erie system, the Atlantic and Great Western system, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis system, and their connections, altogether upwards of 2,000 miles—and my journeys by railway in America have extended over more than 5,000 miles. My report, therefore, upon the Erie system of railway and its connections will be necessarily voluminous, and I do not propose to issue it until the return to England of the accountants, who I believe will terminate their labors about the end of the present month. Meanwhile you may rely on my carrying out your wishes, which so entirely coincide with my own feelings, in not affording any information either to yourselves or to others, and when the time arrives for the issue of my report I intend to take every possible precaution to prevent any person from obtaining information prior to its publication.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly, H. W. TYLER.

CITY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the treasury yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants, 99, $19,018 40; Pay-rolls paid, number of warrants, 2, $128. Total, $19,146 40. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9,136 40; collection of taxes, assessments, and interest, $11,001 80; water-rents, $1,720 65; market-rents, $1,326 43; sales of vitrified pipe, $321 30; vault permits, $278 21; sewer and drain permits, $290; Department of Charities and Correction, $1,643 84; fees, &c., Tenth District Court, $46 50; fees, &c., Fifth District Court, $25 50; licenses, Mayor's Office, $89 25. Total $25,879 88.

A BAD PLACE FOR THIEVES.

James Watson was held in $500 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with an attempt at pocket-picking. On Thursday, while an auction sale was proceeding at the rooms of Van Tassel & Kearney, East Thirteenth street, Mr. E. P. Davis, who is a book-keeper in the concern, noticed Watson, with his arms akimbo and his right hand dexterously feeling around the pockets of one of the spectators. He had him arrested immediately.

THE STOLEN BONDS OF THE HARLEM BANK.

Yesterday Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, gave his decision in the case of the parties held as being concerned in the negotiation of the twenty-five shares of the Harlem Bank stock, stolen from Mr. Burton, of Burlington, Vt., in June last. Mr. Abram Whipple was discharged, and Marcus T. Sacia and John W. Dever were committed in default of $5,000 and $3,000 bail, respectively.

FIRED A PISTOL FOR FUN.

Frank Valtato, of No. 68 Crosby street, and Savant Sagni, of No. 78 Grand street, got into a quarrel on Thursday afternoon, which was ended by Sagni's firing a pistol, loaded with a blank cartridge, at Valtato. He was arrested and taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, [illegible]

THE PEACH CROP.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE NEW-JERSEY ORCHARDS.

CONDITION OF THE CROP—A COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES—QUALITY OF THE FRUIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERNARDSVILLE, Somerset County, N. J., Aug. 14, 1874.

As it was demonstrated by last week's shipments from Delaware that the supply of peaches from that quarter would be exceedingly small this season, less than the lowest estimates heretofore made, I concluded to take a run into the New-Jersey peach-growing section. At this place commences the long line of peach and other fruit orchards, which extends south to the White House, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and north-west to Morristown, over a territory of perhaps one hundred and fifty square miles. The land upon which the peach orchards are situated is entirely dissimilar from that of the peach-growing lands of Delaware and Maryland. In those States the orchards are planted generally in light sandy soil of a heavy yellow clay subsoil. Here the orchards are planted on red and blue sandstone, or rock soil. This may account for the superiority of the Delaware peaches over those of New-Jersey. It is a peculiarity of this land that while it produces a fair quality of late fruit, the early fruit is almost invariably indifferent.

I spent several hours in going through orchards and examining the growing fruit. While many trees looked perfectly healthy, yet nearly all the fruit had the appearance of being prematurely ripened, while the great bulk now being shipped to markets from here is undoubtedly of that description. They are very highly colored, and when the heavy coating of "peach wool" is brushed off, the peach thus ripened presents rather an inviting appearance. The variety now being shipped is known as the "Mountain Rose," undoubtedly so named from its high color. Not only is the skin red, but the entire peach is so highly colored that the juice stains the fingers red. Although the large orchards cannot compare in size with the Maryland and Delaware orchards, yet there are several in this neighborhood of considerable extent. One of the largest in Somerset County is that of Mr. Ezra Dayton, situated within a half-mile of this village. It is said to contain upward of twenty-five thousand bearing trees.

In Delaware and Maryland it is usual to plant peach-trees twenty feet apart; here they are planted eighteen feet. There they set only one hundred and five trees to the acre; here they set one hundred and thirty upon the same amount of land. This may also effect the quality of the fruit. While in Delaware and Maryland an orchard will keep healthy and in good condition for ten or twelve years, here an orchard is never expected to do much after the third year of bearing. I found here a flourishing young three-year-old orchard, the trees of which looked vigorous and healthy, in which a fine crop of buckwheat was growing. The Delaware growers would consider such treatment as fatal to the health of an orchard. There they never grow anything else in a bearing orchard so long as the orchard remains healthy, and to grow wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, or grain of that character in a young orchard is believed to be almost sure to kill it. Indeed, nothing but corn is ever planted in a peach orchard. Here they grow other crops until the trees become so large that they shade all the ground.

Mr. Dayton has a large orchard of pears, all varieties of which give promises of an abundant crop of good fruit. The Bartletts and the Flemish beauties are nearly ready for picking, and his crop will be very large. Another large grower of this immediate section is Mr. Ely Abrehams, he having the orchard next in size to Mr. Dayton.

Another feature of peach-growing in this county is the custom of growing fruit on shares. The largest operators on this plan are Mr. Jno. Stiles, of Chester, and Messrs. Beers and Dustan, of Morristown. These three gentlemen are each largely interested in the nursery business, and they have furnished trees to many land-owners of this and the surrounding counties on the following conditions: The nurseryman furnishes the young trees and agrees to keep the land free from sprouts, supplies baskets and picks the fruit when ripe, the land-owner furnishing the land, cultivating it, and hauling the fruit to the railroad as his portion of the contract. By this means many of the orchards here are copartnership affairs.

Last evening the first of the special or extra peach trains was run over the West Line Road. This train is a great convenience to the growers, as it does not leave Bernardville until 9 o'clock in the evening, thus giving the growers the entire day to pick the fruit, and enable them to load in the cool of the evening. The White House, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, is ten miles south-west of this place, and between here and there lie the most of the Jersey peaches. Five miles cartage brings the peaches of the most distant orchard to a shipping point, and ten miles to the north is the Morris and Essex Road, which also affords shipping points for peaches. About the 1st of September will bring the Jersey peach crop to its highest point. Between forty and fifty car-loads per day may then be expected. Five or six per day will leave this point; fifteen or twenty will be shipped from points around Morristown, and perhaps twenty to twenty-five from points on the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Many years ago, when this part of New-Jersey was brought under the influence of the Washingtonian Society, organized to promote the cause of temperance, a larger portion of the farmers of this and surrounding sections, it is said, were so impressed with the idea that apple-whiskey—or "Jersey Lightning"—was the "curse of all curses," that they cut down their apple-orchards, and for many years apples were a scarce article in New-Jersey. It is said of a Jerseyman that when he acts at all he acts vigorously, and this is an illustration. Here is another of the same character. Two years ago, when Delaware sent such a large crop of peaches to market, they had also a large crop here; and their peaches not being so good as the Delawares, sold for small prices. Most of the growers were shipping their fruit to a certain commission house in New-York, which unfortunately failed, leaving the growers here unpaid. This so disgusted many of them that they at once applied the ax to the trees, and felled their orchards. Now that "premature" fruit is bringing paying prices, they regret their Jersey vigor.

New-York commission houses have their agents here—not quite as thick as grasshoppers in the West, but still sufficiently abundant to be appreciated as a nuisance by the growers. As I entered an orchard I was met by a farmer, who looked anything else but in a good humor, with the short and sharp declaration, "I am shipping my fruit to Messrs. N. & M., and don't want to change." "Excuse me," I replied, "I am neither here to solicit the consignment of your fruit, nor to buy it, but I have come upward of a hundred miles to see a peach orchard bearing." Immediately his face lighted up with a smile, and with true Jersey hospitality he invited me to the freedom of the orchard; and when he found that I was familiar with peach culture in Delaware, he became the interviewer, and I the interviewed.

To sum up my observations, I think the peaches which will reach your market from New-Jersey during the next ten days will be, with few exceptions, of poor quality. After that time they will steadily improve until the Morris White—a variety which will be of excellent quality—arrives.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON LONG ISLAND.

As the train from Hunter's Point on the Flushing and North Side Railroad, due at Flushing at 11:17 P. M. on Thursday night, was crossing Bridge street near the depot in that village, Mr. Richard Purchase, a butcher, tried to cross the track with his wagon in advance of the train. The pilot of the engine struck the back part of the vehicle, throwing Mr. Purchase out on the pilot, where he was found when the train was stopped in the depot with his skull badly fractured. He was at once removed to his residence, where his injuries were pronounced fatal. The flagman asserts that he did all in his power by swinging his lantern and hallooing to the driver not to cross the track. The horse, it appears, was driven by a young man named Smith, while Mr. Purchase was lying in the back part of the wagon asleep. Smith saved himself by jumping from the wagon just before it was struck. The horse was not injured.

THE LATE CORNELIUS JOHN DEWITT.

On motion of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and seconded by Mr. John S. Woodward, Judge [illegible]

GUANO.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED DEPOSITS OF PERU.

THEIR EXTENT, VALUE, AND SIGNIFICANCE—HOW THEY WERE FORMED—DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BIRDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALLAO, Peru, Tuesday, July 21, 1874.

Perhaps no country in the world has been so fortunate in a financial view as Peru; certainly none have been so richly endowed with ready natural resources. The gold and silver of the Inca days have been replaced by the guano and nitre of the present time, and if the treasury of the land had been justly administered Peru would now present the picture of a nation free from debt, and of a land devoted to science and art. That this is not the case is due, not to the absence of means, but to the pernicious anarchial Governments that have ruled the nation from its birth. The money obtained from guano, which should have been employed in developing the mineral and agricultural resources of the land, has been used as a fund to gain and hold political power, and the people of the country have by it been fostered into an idle and dissolute life.

It is only within the last few years that any of these resources have been rightly applied, and now that a civic Government has taken the place of the old military rule, better things may be looked for. To assist in this consummation, the guano deposits lately discovered will be of great assistance, for to such an extent had the debt of the land grown during the years of misrule, that the increased tariff enforced since the Pardo or civilian Government came in, was found inadequate to meet the interest of the funded debt and the current expenses of the nation. In a measure, this stringency of money was brought about by the report that the old guano deposits were running low, causing a gradual but steady falling off in the price of Peruvian securities, and causing the agent of the Government in Europe to decide that it was simply an acknowledgment of bankruptcy to place them on the market at such a low price.

The revenue and the combined sale of guano and bonds failing to meet the demands of the nation, things looked dark indeed, and to counteract the decline of the value of the national securities, and place them on a better footing, the Government was no sooner apprized of the discovery of the new deposits than it dispatched a commission, of which M. Henri Thierry, a French civil engineer of known ability, was chief, to survey them, and report on their extent and quality. This survey was followed by another, made by Commander W. E. Cookson, R. N., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Petrel, and this last survey confirmed the report made by M. Thierry of the great value of the deposits, though differing slightly from that gentleman's statements. From these surveys it appears that three great deposits exist on the mainland of the coast of Peru, south of Callao, at places named Huanillos, Punta de Lopas and Pabellon de Pica. The first named is the most northerly, and Capt. Cookson estimates that it contains 900,000 tons of guano, this calculation being based on the supposition that one square metre of guano is equal to one and a third tons, the amount allowed by M. Thierry. Capt. Cookson seems to think this too much, and says that not less than thirty-eight or forty cubic feet should be allowed to the ton when estimating the value of a mass, in order to avoid the risk of making the quantity larger than it actually is, but adds that where the guano is much compressed by the superincumbent mass, it may possibly yield over a ton to the cubic metre. There is great difficulty in making a correct estimate of the amount in the different deposits, from the fact that they are principally in ravines, the entire cleft in the rock being filled up with guano level with the surface. These ravines are of a most irregular formation, the sides being often formed of several ledges of rocks, the ravines themselves narrowing and widening to a great extent in a length of 300 or 400 yards. Then the surface of the bottom is generally very uneven, in many places being broken by great masses of rocks, some of which attain a height of 100 feet or more. It will thus be seen that to gain anything like an accurate knowledge of the depth of guano in a deposit, it would be necessary to divide the surface into minute squares, and sound each square by boring, which would be a work of great labor, occupying considerable time, and even then there would be liabilities to error.

Capt. Cookson does not differ from M. Thierry in giving the amount of the Huanillos store, placing it at 900,000 tons. Punta de Lobos is estimated by both Capt. Cookson and M. Thierry to contain 2,000,000 tons of guano, the deposit being similar to that of Huanillos. At both of these deposits the greater part of the guano is covered by a peculiar crust, varying in thickness from one to several feet. This crust is of two kinds, one having the appearance of petrified guano, and still retaining a strong smell of ammonia, and being of a texture almost as close as granite and equally hard in substance; the other is also very hard to work, but is of a looser grain, and appears to be formed of mud and salt mixed together and sun-hardened, readily dissolving in water. The deposit of Pabellon de Pica is the greatest of any in extent. M. Thierry places the amount of guano in it at the enormous figure of 6,000,000 tons, but Capt. Cookson considers this an overestimate, and thinks that it should be reduced 1,000,000, or even 1,500,000 tons. M. Thierry bases his calculation on the estimate of one and one-third tons to the cubic metre; and Capt. Cookson objects to this because the deposits are largely mixed with stone. The deposits of Pabellon de Pica are principally covered with sand and earth débris, varying greatly in thickness, and to remove this will require an outlay of considerable time and money; but the great amount of material to be exhumed will amply repay for all expenditures and leave an enormous profit, for, taking the lowest estimate, there will be 7,400,000 tons of guano for export. This guano is exported for the nation's benefit, and its value to the Government can be readily estimated when the fact is known that the clear profit on every ton exported is thirty-seven dollars. Thus Peru has a national treasure of $273,800,000 to draw on, a treasure that causes no burden to the people, and that should fill the land with grand and useful improvements. These deposits are not the only ones that exist, for indications pointing to others have been found.

There are many interesting facts concerning guano which are not generally known. The supposition that it had taken ages to form the deposits has, through the aid of science, lost a great deal of its force. Still the time of their gathering must have extended over a great number of years, even though the greater number of birds and other producing sources at former periods point to a rapid increase of the store. These have, from different causes, vastly decreased. A resident of Pabellon de Pica told Capt. Cookson that when he first came to the place the cliffs were continually covered by vast flocks of birds, but that about twenty-six years ago a plague visited them, and they literally died by millions. They would fly about a league seaward, and then fall into the water, the shore for miles being covered with their dead bodies. Since that time they have almost deserted the locality, and now but very few birds are to be seen there. The birds frequenting the place were pelican, gannett, and a species of tern. Each had a different breeding place, but all were attacked by the disease. Though the greater part of these deposits were formed by birds, there is no doubt but that sea-lions and seals have largely contributed to form some of them, as in working the guano great quantities of the bones of these animals are found; but white guano, the best material, has been formed solely by birds. The deposits covered by heavy crusts must have been formed long ago, and remained exposed for years to the action of the sea-spray and salt-laden atmosphere; and that new deposits will be formed is highly probable, for the rapid disappearance of the birds from the coast is the subject of common remark.

THE BELGIAN ARMY.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Brussels, says: "In Belgian military circles the opinion has prevailed this long time that general obligatory service is nowadays the essential means for having a good army. Naturally enough, the wealthier classes prefer the present system, which allows them to purchase substitutes for themselves and do their duty to king and country in the famous Civic Guard, which, though very useful at festivities in time of peace, would, as all competent military critics assert, be nearly useless in time of war. The *Belgique Militaire*, the organ of the Belgian army, attributes the recent mutiny among the companies of discipline at Vilverde, near Brussels, to the existence of substitutes in the army. [illegible] Out of [illegible] private soldiers under arms, at this moment, five per cent. are in the companies of discipline or correction. The number of desertions, in which the substitutes again take the lead, remains alarmingly great.

THE ENGLISH MERCHANT NAVY.

From the London Globe.

Continental Cassandras who delight in predicting the decadence of England will not find much to support their theories in the tables recently published by Parliamentary order, showing the progress of British merchant shipping. If continuous development of the commercial marine be a sign of national prosperity, the English people have every cause to congratulate themselves on facts proving them the chief carriers of the commerce of the world. Going back as far as 1838, the aggregate tonnage of the English mercantile navy amounted at that date to 2,890,601 tons, against 1,956,591 tons belonging to the United States, or an excess of about one-third, and about four times as large as the tonnage of France, which was 679,863 tons. Gradually, however, these proportions changed, until at the breaking out of the American civil war, in 1861, England owned 5,895,369 tons, the United States, 5,482,027 tons, and France, 983,896. From that period the mercantile navy of the United Kingdom rapidly developed, until in 1872, the last date included in the return, the aggregate of British tonnage was 7,213,829, against 4,381,957 belonging to the United States, or an excess of about two-thirds, and nearly seven times as large as the tonnage of France, which was only 1,077,611. From this it follows that the commercial navy of Great Britain has increased more quickly than those belonging to the two other chief maritime powers, and that the principal part of this increase has taken place latterly. For twenty years after the battle of Waterloo there was not any appreciable development of the British mercantile marine, the tonnage in 1815 being 2,681,276 against 2,783,761 in 1835, being a difference of only about 100,000 tons, or at the rate of 5,000 tons per annum. After the expiration of another twenty years the aggregate had risen in 1855 to 5,250,553, being an increase of 2,566,792 tons, or at the rate of nearly 130,000 tons per annum. During the subsequent seventeen years included in the tables the increase in tonnage has been 1,963,276, averaging 115,000 tons per annum. As might be expected, the greatest development took place in the years immediately succeeding the outbreak of the American civil war, when a considerable portion of the ocean-carrying trade performed by the United States fell into the hands of England. Between 1861 and 1865, when the war terminated, the aggregate tonnage of Great Britain rose from 5,895,369 to 7,322,604, the highest point ever reached, being an increase of 1,427,235 in four years, or at the rate of 355,000 tons per annum. During the same period American tonnage, exclusively registered for ocean traffic, fell off from 2,642,623 to 1,602,583, or a decrease of more than a million tons, being at the rate of 250,000 per annum. Since 1865 there has been an insignificant falling off in the tonnage belonging to both nations, while that of France has slightly increased. More detailed particulars are given in another table, setting forth "the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in the United Kingdom, United States, France, Holland, Norway, Prussia, and Sweden, distinguishing between national and foreign ships, from 1850 to 1872, both in cargo and in ballast." In the first-named year England employed 65.1 per cent. of indigenous tonnage, and 34.9 per cent. of foreign, but in 1872 the proportion of the former rose to 67.6, while the latter fell to 32.4. The contrary occurred in the case of the United States. In 1850 they cleared 59.8 national tonnage against 40.2 foreign, but in 1872 the former had decreased to 34.3 per cent., and the latter increased to 65.7 per cent. A similar transfer of the carrying trade to foreign bottoms is seen in the case of France. Her proportion of national tonnage cleared has fallen from 41 to 34.2 per cent., while foreign has increased from 59 to 65.8 per cent. Holland follows suit, indigenous tonnage having contracted from 41.8 to 25.8 per cent., and foreign increase from 58.2 to 74.2 per cent. Norway, Prussia, and Sweden also each display some increase in the amount of national, and increase in that of foreign tonnage cleared from their ports, but the difference is only slight. Taking a comprehensive view of the seven nations included in the return, England is found to be the only country employing a greater percentage of national tonnage and a smaller of foreign than was the case twenty-two years ago. Nor do the figures giving the total tonnage of all sorts, home and foreign, cleared by seven nations afford less satisfactory proofs of British prosperity. That of England has increased from 14,505,064 in 1850, to 42,391,025, or, roughly speaking, by 200 per cent. The United States has risen from 8,709,641 to 21,540,157 tons during the same period, being an increase of 150 per cent.; France, from 4,610,719 to 14,597,788 tons, or 220 per cent.; Holland, from 2,236,435 to 5,677,638 tons, or 150 per cent.; Norway, from 1,396,945 to 3,231,986 tons, or 130 per cent.; Prussia, from 2,090,358 to 8,516,574 tons, or 300 per cent.; and Sweden, from 1,066,886 to 2,791,893, or 170 per cent. Taking the aggregate amount of tonnage employed by these seven nations at the two epochs, Great Britain cleared 4s per cent. of the whole in 1850, and 43 per cent. in 1872. This result of twenty-two years' experience certainly does not appear to denote that national decadence on which some foreign critics of Great Britain insist. However, if they are content, England can well afford to rest satisfied.

THE RICE CROP.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser* of Saturday gives the following in reference to the rice crop of 1873-4, which has now nearly all reached market: "The total receipts of rough up to date are 521,462 bushels. Allowing twenty-four bushels to the cask it will show a total of 21,727 casks as the crop of the 1873-4. We are not sure that twenty-four bushels are allowed to the cask, however. The total crop of the preceding year was 21,800 casks, showing a falling off of seventy-three casks for 1873-4—that is, if the above estimate to the cask is correct. The stock on hand is represented to be quite light. There has been considerable activity in the market for the past week or two, and there is none of the commoner qualities on hand. Advices from the growing crop are encouraging, and but few complaints are as yet heard from the planters, but it is not entirely safe from disaster yet. It is hoped, however, that the season may continue favorable, and that the yield may be larger than the last."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Poillon vs. Smith et al.; The People of the State of New-York vs. Haas et al.; opinions.

Chetwood vs. Chetwood; motion denied.

Nichola Dallorso vs. Gromasso Dallorso; Margaret Lynch vs. Peter Lynch; decrees of divorce granted to the plaintiffs.

Lamosos vs. Lamosos; notice of motion must be given.

Eisbach vs. Laude; Orphan Asylum of New-York vs. Maynard et al.; orders granted.

Albertson vs. Laycock; reference ordered.

In the matter of De Mier; memorandum.

Jane Penketh vs. Richard S. Penketh: decree of separation granted; custody of child granted to the plaintiff.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 174 bales; gross, 175 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 500 bales; stock, 16,728 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 841 bales; gross, 1,164 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,539 bales; coastwise, 1,886 bales; sales, 3,750 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Cotton nominal; lower to sell; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 237 bales; gross, 237 bales; sales, 87 bales; stock, 7,262 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 468 bales; gross, 463 bales; exports, coastwise, 643 bales; sales, 140 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 11 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,273 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 117 bales; exports, coastwise, 624 bales; sales, 400 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 53 bales; exports, coastwise, 70 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 5,095 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 599 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,321 bales; sales, 1,300 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 3 bales; exports, coastwise, 23 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 496 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8 bales; exports, coastwise, 87 bales; sales, 48 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—Cotton steady; demand good; offerings light; Low Middling, 16c.; receipts, 121 bales; shipments, 190 bales; stock, 1874, 6,484 bales; 1873, 7,105 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 349 bales; shipments, 845 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 40 bales; stock, 3,596 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 168 bales; exports, coastwise, 388 bales; sales, 295 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92½@92⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 108⅞; 1867s, 109⅜. Ten-Forties, 106⅜; new loan, 104⅜.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 29¾@30.

LONDON, Aug. 14—3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £217,000. Erie Railway shares, 29¾.

5:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 108¾; 1867s, 109¼; 10-40s, 103¾, ex coupon; new loan, 104¼. Paris dispatches quote rentes at 63f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.@8½d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 90,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for export and 6,000 bales on speculation. The total stock in port is 887,000 bales, of which 371,000 bales are American. The receipts for the week have been 57,000 bales, including 12,000 bales American. Actual exports, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 44,000 quarters, of which 29,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The amount at sea bound for Liverpool is 436,000 bales, of which 42,000 bales are American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 8 5-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 62s. ₱ cwt.; Bacon, Long Clear Middles, 52s.; Short Clear Middles, 54s. ₱ cwt. Breadstuffs—The market is steady; Corn, 32s. 9d. ₱ quarter; California White Wheat, average, 11s. 2d.@11s. 4d. ₱ cental.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8⅜d.

5:30 P. M.—Lard, 62s. ₱ cwt. Trade Report—Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are dull, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Aug. 14—5:30 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-cake, £11 10s.@£11 15s. Calcutta Linseed, 50s. 6d. Whale-oil, £33 15s. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union	74⅞
50 do.	74⅝
100 do. c.	74⅞
600 Pacific Mail	46⅛
200 do. s3.	46⅛
100 do. c.	46⅛
300 do. b3.	46¼
100 Erie	32⅛
200 do. b3.	32⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.	22¾
100 Michigan Cen.	69½
100 Pacific R. of Mo.	39⅞
100 Rock Island	99
100 do. c.	99
400 Lake Shore	72¼
200 do. c.	72¼
100 do. s3.	72¼
100 Union Pacific	28⅞
800 do.	28¾
200 do. s3.	28¾
20 C., C. & I. C.	13⅝
100 Tol. & Wab.	35⅛
700 do. s3.	35⅛
300 do.	35¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$60,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. b.c.	117⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new b.c.	115¼
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 b.c.	116
1,800 U.S.5s,10-40c.	113⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 12.	117⅞
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R. b3.	110¼
2,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 12.	112
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. b.c.	111⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	77
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old, x coup.	57⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new, x coup.	57⅝
1,000 Conn. 6s, W.L.	100
4,000 C. & N. W. C. R. G. bds.	78
3,000 Erie 3d Mort.	98⅝
5,000 L.S. 2d M.con. coup.	90
1,000 U. P. 1st	83⅝
2,000 do.	83½
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	83½
2,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.	82¼
1,000 St.L.& I.M. 2d.	85
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.	100¼
15 do.	100
10 Park Bank	138
30 Ninth N.Bank. c.	100
100 U.S. Express	67½
600 West. Un. b.c.b3.	75
100 do.	75
300 do. b3.	75⅛
100 do.	75⅛
200 do. c.	75
100 do. s3.	75
100 do.	75
400 do. b3.	75⅛
1000 do.	75⅛
200 do. c.	75⅛
10 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	101
100 do. c.	101
500 do.	101
100 do.	101¼
100 Mich. Cen. b.c.	70
500 Pac. M. b.c.s3.	46¼
400 do.	46¼
300 do. b3.	46⅜
400 do.	46⅜
500 do. b3.	46½
200 do.	46⅜
200 do. s3.	46⅛
400 Erie b.c.b3.	32⅛
100 do.	32⅛
100 Illinois Cen. b.c.	94
200 Ch. & N.W. b.c.	38
300 do. s3.	38
100 L.S. & M.S. b.c.b3.	72⅜
100 do.	72⅜
500 do. b3.	72½
600 do.	72⅜
300 do.	72⅜
100 do. b3.	72⅜
100 do. s3.	72¼
100 U. P. b.c.c.	28⅞
700 do. b3.	29
100 do.	29
100 do. s3.	29
200 do. s3.	29
2000 do.	29
100 do. b3.	29
100 do. s10.	28⅞
100 Del., L. & W. b.c.	107⅜
100 do. s3.	107¼
10 do.	107½
60 do.	107½
20 C., M. & St. P. b.c.	34¼
100 do. s3.	34½
100 do. s3.	34⅜
100 do. s10.	34⅝
100 do. s3.	34⅜
600 Tol., W. & W. b.c.	35¼
800 do.	35⅜
300 do.	35½
100 do.	35⅜
100 do. b3.	35⅜
10 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	14
100 Alb. & Sus.	95
30 C., B. & Q. b.c.	108
5 P., F.W. & C.G. b.c.	92½
800 P. R. of M. b.c.	39¾
100 do.	39½
10 Ohio & Miss.	23⅛
100 do. b.c.b3.	23
400 do.	23
100 do. s3.	23⅛
200 do.	23⅛
300 do.	23¼
35 C., C. & I. C. b.c.	13⅝
100 do. s3.	13⅝
100 do.	13⅜
50 At. & P. Pf. b.c.	14¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

200 West. Union s3.	75
400 do. b3.	75⅛
200 Pacific Mail s3.	46⅛
100 do. b5.	46⅜
400 do.	46⅛
100 do. b3.	46¼
100 do. c.	46⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	101¼
50 Harlem	125
100 Lake Shore b10	72¼
100 Union Pacific	28⅞
100 do.	28¾
200 do.	28⅞
200 North-western	38
400 Ohio & Miss.	23⅛
700 C., C. & I. C. b3.	13⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116¼
$50,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	110⅜
400 U.S. 5s, C. '81	112¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 O. & M. C. S.F.	94
1,000 L. S. 1st, C. R.	96
5,000 Chic.&N.West. Con. C. G. B.	79
100 West. U. T. b.c.s3.	75
100 do.	75
10 N.Y. C. & H.R. b.c.	101⅛
200 Erie Railway b.c.	32⅛
800 Pacific Mail b.c.	46¼
100 do. c.	46¼
500 do. s3.	46⅛
1700 do.	46⅛
200 do. s3.	46⅛
200 Mich. Cent. b.c.	70½
100 Ill. Cent. b.c.	94
200 L. S. & M. So. b.c.	72¼
100 do. s5.	72¼
200 Union Pac. b.c.s3.	28⅞
1100 do.	28⅞
200 Chic. & N. W. b.c.	38
10 N. J. Cent.	106¼
100 Chic. M.&St.P. b.c.	34¼
60 Del., Lack. & W.	107⅜
300 Bost., H.&E. b.c.	1¼
10 Morris & Essex	95½
200 Ohio & Miss. b.c.	23⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

114 Merchants' B'k	119⅝
1000 Western Union	75
1700 do.	74⅞
300 do. s4.	74⅞
100 Pacific Mail b3.	46⅛
50 N.Y.C. & Hud. b3.	101
1400 Lake Shore	72¼
700 Erie Railway s3.	32
300 do.	32
200 do. b3.	32
1000 do.	31⅞
400 do.	31¾
44 Mich. Central	69¾
100 do.	71
400 Union Pac.	28¾
25 North-western	38¼
5 Rock Island	98½
100 St. Paul	34⅝
200 Toledo & Wab.	35¼
1000 do.	35⅜
900 do.	35¼
100 do. b5.	35⅜
100 do. s3.	35⅛
30 Fort Wayne	92
34 Morris & Essex	95½
100 Ohio & Mi. s10.	23
300 do.	23⅛
100 do.	23
100 Pacific R. of Mo.	39⅞

FRIDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

If the intense dullness which has prevailed for weeks past in the Wall Street Market continues much longer, there will be some reason to fear a chronic form of the disorder. Certainly, to-day has not been any exception to this comatose condition of financial and speculative affairs, and had there not already been so many "dullest days of the season," this might have been fairly designated with that title. Excessively warm weather has at times a depressing influence on the extent of speculation, but it does not appear that the reverse temperature has a contrary effect, or the cool, pleasant weather of the last few weeks should certainly have done something toward reviving the temper of business. Monetary affairs have been at a standstill to-day, and the Stock Exchange was unrippled by ever so faint a breath of excitement. The Share list at the opening was dull, but firm, and at the first Call there was a general advance of ⅛@½ ₱ cent., the leading improvement being in Michigan Central and Ohios, each ½; Pacific Mail and Wabash, each ⅜, and Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Western Union, each ¼ ₱ cent. The Stocks were very irregular, however, at these prices, and almost every sale showed a variation of ⅛@¼ from that immediately preceding it. At the Second Board prices ruled about steady at the advance, and in the last half hour of business became firm, Erie showing the only noteworthy decline, ⅜ ₱ cent., and Michigan Central advancing to 71, against 69½ at the opening. The remainder of the list was about equally divided on a variation of ⅛@¼ advanced or lost on the closing prices of yesterday. The dealings were very tame, and comprised but 40,000 shares, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Wabash, Erie, and Lake Shore being the features of the sales. Money is unchanged at 2@2½@3 ₱ cent. on call loans, closing at 2½. Gold was firm at 109½@109⅝, closing at the latter price, which was unchanged throughout the afternoon dealings. The rates paid for loans were ½@1 ₱ cent. and "flat." The engagements of Specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamers, thus far reported, amount to $400,000 Gold coin. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000 for interest, and received $574,000 for Customs' duties. The Imports of Dry Goods at this port for the week ending to-day, amount in value to $2,062,575, and the amount marketed, $2,332,258. For the corresponding week of last year the Imports of Dry Goods amounted to $3,076,668, and of 1872, $5,422,036. Government Bonds were steady with a better inquiry than on yesterday. New Fives, coupon, advanced on sales from 111⅞ to 112¼; a lot of $50,000, registered Ten-forties sold at 110⅜, and $60,000 Sixes, of 1881, registered, at 117⅞. Railway Mortgages were unusually dull, the sales footing up but $30,000. Union Pacific first sold at 83⅝@83½; Incomes, 82¼; Land Grants, 83½; Erie third, 98⅝; Lake Shore second, consolidated coupon, 90; first consolidated, registered, at 96, and Iron Mountain first at 85. State Bonds were without feature, but ruled a shade lower; Tennessee old sixes, coupon, were down to 77; old, ex-coupon, 57⅝; new, ex-coupon, 57⅝; and Connecticut sixes, War Loan, 100. Bank Shares were strong on limited dealings; Fourth National selling at 100@100¼, Ninth National at 100, Park National at 138, and Merchants' at 119⅝. A lot of over $60,000 Union Pacific Incomes were exchanged to-day for the new Sinking Funds by one of the Directors of the road. Messrs. Scott, Jewett, and King, representing respectively the Pennsylvania Central, Erie, and Baltimore and Ohio Railways, held a private conference this afternoon at the Erie offices to arrange the final details of a plan for harmonizing the connecting freight interests of their lines.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 14.	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s., coup., '81	111⅞	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117½	117¼
American Gold	109⅝	109⅝
Bills on London 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87¼
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	101	101
Chicago & Rock Island	98½	98½
Pacific Mail	46¼	46⅛
St. Paul Common	34⅛	34⅝
St. Paul Preferred	52¾	52⅝
Western Union	74⅞	74⅞
Union Pacific	28⅞	28¾
Lake Shore	72¼	72¼
Toledo & Wabash	35⅛	35¼
North-western Common	37⅞	38¼
North-western Preferred	55¼	55⅛
Delaware & Lackawanna	107¼	107¼
New Jersey Central	105⅝	106¼
Panama	111¼	111¼
Erie	32⅛	31⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅞	23
C. C. & Indiana Central	13¼	13⅛
Harlem	123⅛	125

The extreme range of prices in Stocks for to-day, and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	101¼	101	900
Erie	32⅛	31¾	3,400
Lake Shore	72½	72¼	3,100
North-western	38	38	600
Rock Island	99	99	200
Pacific Mail	46½	46⅛	8,000
St. Paul	34½	34⅜	700
Ohios	23¼	22¾	2,300
Western Union	75⅛	74⅞	7,700
Wabash	35½	35⅛	4,400
Union Pacific	29	28¾	1,100
Delaware & Lackawanna	107⅜	107¼	260
Michigan Central	70½	69½	300
B. H. & Erie Bonds	1¼	1¼	300
Missouri Pacific	39⅞	39¾	500
U. S. Express	67½	67½	100
Total			40,860

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118⅜
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111¾	112¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111¾	112¼
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅜	114¾
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115½	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115¼
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117⅛
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	116¼
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116⅛
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅞	118
10-40s, Registered	110¼	110½
10-40s, Coupons	113¾	114
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112¼
5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅞	112¼
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	89¾	90¼
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	82¼

The results of the day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank are as follows:

Gold balances	$771,300
Currency balances	846,652
Gross clearances	12,126,000

And at the Clearing-house, as follows:

Currency exchanges	$44,968,755
Currency balances	3,245,878
Gold exchanges	6,844,746
Gold balances	943,536

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '86	30	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	106
Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	106
Alabama 8s, '88	45	N.C.,6s,Old, Ja.& Ju.	18
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	15	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	18
A.7s,L.R.& Ft.S.Iss.	5	N.C.6s, N.C.R.,J.& J.	40
California 7s	110	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	40
Connecticut 6s	102½	N.C.6s,N.C.R., coup. off, Jan. & July	25
Georgia 6s	77½	N.C.6s,N.C.R., coup. off, April & Oct.	25
Georgia 7s, new bds.	89	N. C. New bs.,J.& J.	10
Georgia 7s, Indorsed.	80	N.C.New bs.,A.& O.	10
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. Sp. T., Class 1.	5½
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C. Sp. T., Class 2.	5½
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C. Sp. T., Class 3.	5½
Ill. War Loan	100½	Ohio 6s, '81	102¼
Kentucky 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '86	104¼
La. 8s, Levee bds.	23	Rhode Island 6s	100
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	100½	South Carolina 6s	25
Mich. 6s, '83	101	S. Car. 6s, Ja. & Ju.	18½
Missouri 6s, due '74.	99½	S. Car. 6s, A. & Oct.	18
L. bds., due '81 to '91.	93	S. Car. F. A., '66	20
N. Y. Reg., B. Loan.	106⅞	Tenn. 6s, old	77
N. Y.Coup., B. Loan.	106⅞	T. 6s, old, ex. coup.	57
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	106	Va. 6s, Con. bds.	51½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	106	Va.6s,C.bs.,2d series.	34
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	106		
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	106		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb'y & Sus. 2d bds.	100½	Det., M. & T. bds.	97¼
B., H. & E. 1st	22½	Buff. & E. n. bds.	97¼
B., C.R.& M.1st 7s,G.	57	Buff. & St. L. 7s	95
Ches. & O. 1st	47	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	75
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101¼	L. Sh. Div. Bds.	95½
Chi. & Alt. 1st	103½	L. Sh. cons. c. 1st	97
Jol. & Chi. 1st	106	L. Sh. cons. r. 1st	95½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st.	108	L. Sh. cons. c. 2d	89½
C., R. I. & P.	104	M. Cen. cons.7s, 1902.	98¾
Cen. R. of N.J.1st, n.	103½	M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	110
C. R. of N. J. con. c.	102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	98	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94
M.& St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93
M.& St.P.1st, LaC.D.	80	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91
M.& St.P.1st, H.& D.	75	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	91
M.& St.P.1st, C.& M.	76	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	N. Y. Cen. & H.1st,c.	104⅞
Chi. & N. W. int.bds.	97	N. Y. Cen. & H.1st,r.	104⅞
Chi. & N. W. 1st	97	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	104½
Chi. & N.W.C.G.bds.	78¼	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101½
Chi. & N.W.R.G.bds.	78	Harlem 1st, 7s, c.	105
Gal. & Chi. ext.	100	N. Mo. 1st	81½
Chi. & M. 1st	91	Ohio & M. cons. S.F.	93
D., L. & W.7s, con.	104½	Ohio & M. cons.	89
Mor. & E. 1st	105¾	Ohio & M. 2d	74
Mor. & E. 2d	100½	Cen. Pac. g. bds.	89⅞
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	96½	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	83⅝
Erie 1st ext.	102½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	83½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100½	Un. Pac. inc. 10s	82
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98⅝	Un. Pac. S. F.	68
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98	Pac. R. of Mo 1st	78¼
Long Dock Bds.	97½	P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B.	70
B., N.Y. & E. 1st,'77.	85	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	100
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.	78	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
Dub. & S. City 1st	90	Clev. & P. 4th	88
Dub.& S.City 2d div.	90	Alt. & T. H. 1st	103
Ind., B. & W. 1st	45	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	86
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	99¼	Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	70
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7₱c.	102½	T., P. & W 1st, W.D	72
Clev. & T. S. F.	101	Tol. & W. 1st ext.	91½
Clev. & T. n. bds.	97	Tol. & W. 2d	79¾
Clev., P. & A. o. bds.	98	Tol. & W. cons. con.	65
Clev., P. & A. n. bds.	97	Quincy & T. 1st, '90.	73

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	147	Manhattan	149
American Exchange	111	Market	120
Bkrs. & Brkrs. Asso.	75	Mechanics'	134
Chatham	128	Mercantile	115
Chemical	1,101	Merchants'	119
City	300	Merchants' Ex.	106½
Continental	88	New-York	120
Corn Exchange	120	New-York County	200
First National	200	Ninth National	100
Fourth National	100	Pacific	165
Fulton	140	People's	140
Gallatin National	130	Phenix	98
German-American	88	Republic	105
Gold Exchange	110	St. Nicholas	104
Hanover	100½	State of New-York	110
Irving	125	Union	137

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 14.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central	50¾	50⅞
Reading	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	18¼	18½
Northern Central	34½	34¾
Lehigh Navigation	45⅜	45½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾	96

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have declared a dividend to their shareholders of *Five ₱ Cent.*, in gold, from their net earnings for ten months next preceding June 30, 1874.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 14, 1874.

There was a very slow trade in Beeves on yesterday forenoon, from 6½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 4 cwt. to 8 cwt. The quality of these herds was generally poor, with a choice top. On this forenoon 50 cars of horned Cattle were due at Harsimus Cove, but failed to come to hand, owing to an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Thirty-three cars of horned cattle reached Weehawken Yards, and were in part sold off at noon; rates not obtained. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals in fair demand from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves also easy of sale, from $6@$10 50 ₱ head. Sheep very slow from 3¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lambs also dull, from 6c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at 6¼c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Hogs, quality poor, 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; medium quality, 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.; choice quality, from 9⅜c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove.—J. N. Pidcock, 25 Sheep, weight 3,170 lbs., at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 658 Sheep, weight 54,680 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 366 Sheep, weight 24,470 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 107 Sheep, weight 8,320 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 35 Sheep, weight 3,130 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 75 Sheep, weight 7,330 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 212 cull Lambs, weight 19,240 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 92 Lambs, weight 4,990 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 201 Lambs, weight 13,920 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 59 Lambs, weight 3,410 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 112 Lambs, weight 6,900 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 96 Lambs, weight 6,230 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Vose & Sons, sold 36 Jersey Lambs, weight 68 lbs. ₱ head, at 8½c. ₱ lb.; also on yesterday afternoon 700 Lambs, mixed Jerseys, Canadas, and Pennsylvanias from 6¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb., weights from 60 to 65 lbs. ₱ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd and Buckingham sold 242 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,110 lbs., at 4⅞c. ₱ lb.; 226 Sheep, weight 21,070 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 39 Canada Sheep, weight 10,530 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 117 Lambs, weight 7,490 lbs., at $7 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs.; 240 Lambs, weight 15,620 lbs., on private terms. P. Lerch sold 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,740 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 15 Canada Bucks were included in this lot. George Beid sold 158 grass-fed Michigan Hogs, weight 21,590 lbs., at $6 12½ ₱ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—S. McGraw sold 2 Oxen, weight 3,390 lbs., at 11½c. ₱ lb., on 57 lbs. net; 2 grass Calves at $8 ₱ head; 17 grass Calves at $10 50 ₱ cwt.; 3 Veals, weight 740 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, weight 1,650 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, weight 870 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 62 Sheep, weight 5,170 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 113 Lambs, weight 7,180 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 60 Lambs, weight 3,800 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 32 Sheep, weight 3,360 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 104 Sheep, weight 9,070 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 157 Sheep, weight 13,000 lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight 5,600 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 111 cull Lambs, weight [illegible] at 7c. ₱ lb.; 39 Lambs, weight 2,370 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 91 Lambs, weight 5,340 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 28 Lambs, weight 1,960 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 23 grass Calves at $7 75 ₱ head; 21 grass Calves at $11 25 ₱ head; 17 Veals, weight 2,470 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 84 Veals, weight 12,880 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,017 head of horned Cattle, 2,444 Sheep, 1,018 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—3,003 Sheep, 103 Veals, 2,159 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day—5,748 sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 1 Bull, 503 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 425 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,721 head, or 513 cars, against 634 cars for the same time last week. There were no offerings to-day, and the yards were bare of stock, save odds and ends. All fresh arrivals were through consignments. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 18,400 head, against 17,609 head for the same time last week. The market closed weak. All offerings were disposed of. Canada Lambs, $6@$6 05; Canada and Western Sheep, $4@$5. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 2,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,600 head, against 16,000 head for the same time last week; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 50; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Cattle receipts, 522 carloads; the better grades held from ¼c. to ½c. higher than last week; common unchanged; market rules tame, highest price received, 6⅞c. for Illinois Steers averaging 1,400 lbs.; Texas stock sells for 3½c. to 5c. Lambs are ¼c. lower; the supply large and of fair average quality; trade brisk at reduced prices; common to fair, 5c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@7c.; extras, 7½c.@8c. Sheep less active at about last week's prices; common to fair, 3½c.@4½c.; fair to good, 4½c.@5½c.; extras, 6c. Milch Cows at $45@$55, and in demand.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Cattle quiet and steady; receipts, 2,000 head. Market firm for good grades; dull for others. Sales fair to choice Steers, $5 25@$5 75; Medium to Good, $4 75@$5 50; Texans, $2 75@$4. Shipments, 3,500 head. Live Hogs active and higher, firm especially for best; Inferior, 5c.@5½c.; Common to Fair, 6c.@6½c.; Good to Choice, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Extra, 7½c.@8c. Receipts, 7,000 head. Shipments, 5,500 head. Sheep dull and unsettled; receipts, 400 head; sales at $3 45@$4 10.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 14, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	4	Leather, sides	9,122
Copper, bbls.	258	Stearine, pkgs.	122
Copper, cakes	353	Tallow, pkgs.	12
Cotton, bales	136	Beef, pkgs.	72
Flour, bbls.	7,907	Pork, pkgs.	65
Wheat, bushels	17,560	Cut-meats, pkgs.	718
Oats, bushels	28,075	Lard, tcs.	172
Malt, bushels	3,520	Butter, pkgs.	2,634
Eggs, bbls.	588	Cheese, pkgs.	7,297
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	33	Pea-nuts, bags	73
Flax-seed, bags	239	Starch, pkgs.	161
Beans, bbls.	294	Tobacco, hhds.	288
Hops, bales	66	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,739
Hides, No.	1,010	Wool, bales	328
Hides, Bdls.	12	Whisky, bbls.	340
Resin, bbls.	4,260		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Grace, for Hamburg—3,826 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Canessa Madee, for Cork—23,138 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Elysia, for Glasgow—41 bbls. Fish-oil, 1,295 bxs. Cheese, 38 bxs. Hams, 775 bbls. Resin, 9 rolls Leather, 38,612 bushels Wheat, 100 cases Sewing-machine Cases, 84 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Lussignano, for Cork—25,819 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Alexandria, for Glasgow—57,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Bertha Rod, for Riga—2,535 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Investigator, for Bordeaux—4,358 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the schooner Arthur Lee, for Port Spain—4 pkgs. Quicksilver, 35 pkgs. Machinery, 100 bxs. Soap, 400 bbls. Crackers, 45 pkgs. Manufactured Iron, 650 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 150 bbls. Potatoes, 70 bbls. Pork, 10 bbls. Beef, 300 pails Lard, 80 bbls. Tongues, 100 bxs. Cheese, 200 bxs. Fish, 10 bxs. Tobacco, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 60 bales Tobacco, 50 pkgs. Butter, 40 pkgs. Oil-meal, 200 bags Corn, 50 bags Oats, 25 cases Oysters.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for seasonable styles of work has been more animated, and the business of the week in both wholesale and jobbing lines has been on the whole quite satisfactory, values showing firmness in most instances. The auction houses report a fairly active competition for supplies, with prices ruling somewhat better than in July.

COFFEE—Has been very dull in the invoice line, and values have been more or less irregular. Quotations nominally as in our last. Jobbing trade very moderate.

COTTON—Has been fairly active, but at rather less firm prices. The demand has been mainly for spinning purposes, but in good part for export. Sales have been reported of 3,637 bales, including 2,122 bales to spinners, 1,430 bales to shippers, and 85 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery there has been a good business reported at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bales, (of which 5,400 bales were on last evening and 13,600 bales to-day,) and 200 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16 3-16c.; September, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; October, 16c.@16 1-32c.; November, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; December, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c., ₱ lb.; February, March, and April, (100 bales each,) sold together at 16 3-16c., and April, (300 bales,) at 16 7-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 136 bales, including 85 bales from Norfolk and 51 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 785 bales, and for the week 4,785 bales, against 5,199 bales last week; and since the 1st of September last 3,763,202 bales, against 3,573,991 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 5,599 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 81,912 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 143, 51 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been moderately active within the range of 16c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main call reported in stock available at from 18c.@19c. for prime to choice.

FISH—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for most descriptions, with values quoted steady. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Dutch Herring, $1 25 ₱ keg.

FRUITS—There has been a slow trade in foreign Dried, with prices generally firm. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 15; 150 bbls. Currants, 6⅝c.@6½c.; 300 cases Sardines on private terms; quoted at 14⅝c.@15½c. for quarter bxs., and 25½c.@28⅝c. for half bxs. Turkey Prunes, in small lots, at 11¼c.; 20 cases Citron, part at 28½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very brisk trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, chiefly in shipping extras, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The export purchases embrace about 10,250 bbls. shipping extras for the English markets, within the range of $5 50@$5 95, mainly at $5 65@$5 90, including 3,000 bbls. choice extra Western, in store, at the latter rate; and 5,400 bbls. City Mill extras, mostly for the West Indies and South America, on the basis of our quotations. There has also been rather more inquiry noted for trade and family extras within our range. No. 2 and superfine stock likewise attracting a little more attention from buyers at the current rates. The sales since our last have been 25,100 bbls., of all grades; including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; Poor to Choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 75@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 95, chiefly at $5 50@$5 90; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 95, mainly at $5 55@$5 90; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 15. Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$9 25; Extra Genesee, $6@$8 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been held rather more confidently, on a moderate call for supplies. Sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 05@$9 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales 325 bbls., chiefly at $6 15@$6 45 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand within the range from $3 50@$4 25 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 15 for White Western; $3 75@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 850 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 85@$4 15, and Brandywine at $4 70@$4 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in quite active demand, mainly for export, though in good part for milling purposes, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel, closing buoyantly. The business has been largely in stock in store, chiefly Milwaukee and Minnesota. Winter Wheat has likewise been in very good request and quoted stronger in price, with the main dealings in new Red and Amber Western, the offerings of which have been rather more liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 305,000 bushels, at $1 31@$1 36½ for No. 1 Spring; mainly at $1 35@$1 36 for Milwaukee, in store; $1 33½@$1 35 for Minnesota, in store, and $1 31@$1 33 for Chicago and North-west car-stock; $1 28@$1 31½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 29@$1 30 for boat-loads, in store, and $1 31 for do., afloat; $1 24@$1 25½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 25½ afloat and $1 25 in store; $1 29 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, in store; $1 16@$1 35 for ungraded Spring, car-stock; $1 30@$1 33 for new Red Western, chiefly at $1 32@$1 33 for lines, or boat-loads; $1 33@$1 35 for new Amber do.; $1 24@$1 29 for old Red and Amber Western; $1 36@$1 45 for new White Southern and Western; and $1 35 for old White Western (6,500 bushels) in store....Corn has been quoted rather stronger in prices on restricted offerings, and an active inquiry for prime stock for shipment and home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 197,000 bushels, at 79c.@80½c. for ordinary to strictly prime Old Mixed Western, chiefly at 80c.@80½c. for prime, closing with 80c. bid, and 80½c.@81c. asked; 80½c.@81½c. for Yellow Western; and 92c.@95c. for White Western. And for forward delivery of prime Mixed Western sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels, last half of August and first half of September, at 80c., and 8,000 bushels first half of September, and 8,000 bushels do., last half of do., at 81c. ₱ bushel....Rye quiet within the nominal range of 90c.@$1 05 for New and old....Barley inactive and nominal....Of Barley Malt 2,500 bushels two-rowed State have been reported sold at $1 50, cash and time. ....New Oats have been offered less freely, and have been in good demand, especially the better qualities of stock, which have been quoted stronger. Old have been very scarce and quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 46,000 bushels at 47c.@55c. for New Mixed Western, closing firmly with 55c. bid for strictly prime; 50c.@58c. for New White Western; 60c. for New and Old Mixed Western, and 62c. for Old Mixed State....Feed in fair request, within the range of $20@$32 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth, 500 rolls sold at 14c.@14¼c.; market quiet, but otherwise unchanged. We quote: Bags at 11½c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14c.@14½c.

HAY AND STRAW—A moderately active business in Bale Hay, with shipping stock, poor to strictly choice, quoted at 70c.@80c., and the range of retailing qualities at from $1@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw in demand, with Oat [illegible] and Rye at 40c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The recent movement in Jute Butts have been very extensive, comprising 12,000 bales, to arrive, on private terms; 100 bales brought 2¾c., currency. Market otherwise dull. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$150 for Undressed, and $220@$300 for Dressed ₱ ton; Manila, 8¼c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c.@6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—The demand has been quite active, mostly on speculative account, at firmer prices. American, new, good to very choice, quoted at 20c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 20c.@25c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 18c.@20c.; English, 18c.@22c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 12c.@17c.; Californians, 20c.@27½c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 136 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 24,018 bales, against 23,726 bales same time last year, and the reports of foreign since Sept. 1 13,424 bales, against 20,868 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 290 bales. Mr. Wells says: "The results of the early operations last year were disastrous to the buyers, and we would advise growers this season not to be tenacious in holding, as, from present indications, early prices will be the best. Reports from all over the country are favorable for the crop, with the exception of a slight attack of blight in some sections of Oneida County. The first bale of the crop of 1874 was received this week by Messrs. Smith & Girvan, raised in Oneida County, and if a fair sample of the crop, it will be satisfactory. It was sold to Messrs. Quinn & Nolan, of Albany, N. Y., on private terms."

HIDES—Have been inactive at former rates; 350 Dry-salted Texas sold on private terms.

LEATHER—The more desirable grades of stock have been selling quite freely at firm prices. Hemlock Sole has been in fair demand, with heavy and over-weights in most favor. Oak Sole in request at unaltered quotations. Prime Union crop is attracting more attention. There has been a moderately active call noted for suitable qualities of Upper stock at about previous figures. Morocco has been moderately sought after. Harness stock is in rather good demand at old rates. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb. ....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@35c. ₱ lb. Some further export purchases have been reported.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been again quite active, sales having been reported of 1,150,000 lbs. at 19½c.@19¾c., closing, however, at 19½c. Market otherwise dull. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; Old nominal; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Scotch Pig-iron has been in limited demand within our range. Of American Pig-iron 500 tons No. 1 sold on private terms. Other kinds of Iron quiet and irregular. Eglinton Pig quoted at $22 75@$23 50; Summerlee at $30; Glengarnock, $34@$35; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $30@$32; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $57 50@$62 50; Old Rails at $34@$38; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 50....Pig-lead has been in limited request, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½, and American at $5 75, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter continues very quiet at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6⅞c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been slow of sale, at about former figures; 250 slabs Malacca sold at 22¼c., gold. Straits quoted at 22¼c.@22½c., gold; English at 20¾c.@21c., gold; Banca at 25c.@25½c....Tin-plates have been freely dealt in, on the basis of about previous quotations. Sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10; 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 87½, and 3,000 bxs. Coke, on the basis of $7 75, gold, for 14x20. Charcoal quoted at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $8 75@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25....Zinc has been very dull at 8½c.@8¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The limited offerings have been against anything like an active market. Values have been well maintained, holders of desirable invoices showing decided confidence. The trade call for supplies has been moderate, and the inquiry from refiners comparatively tame. An invoice of 141 hhds. Trinidad, Cuba, was purchased, partly for jobbing purposes, on private terms. A cargo of 381 hhds., 16 tcs., and 13 bbls. Mayaguez was sold to the trade, for jobbing, at a full price. Another desirable cargo was in negotiation, but not reported as definitely sold up to a late hour. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do., at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 73c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been on a restricted scale within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held firmly, but not active, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 25@$2 30 ₱ 280 lbs. Sales 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$5; 450 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ 280 lbs. ....Tar quiet at $3 75@$4; City Pitch at $2 62½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine, in quite moderate request, with merchantable quoted at 35½c.@36c.; sales 150 bbls. at 35¾c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The dealings in most kinds have been comparatively limited. Prices have not varied materially. The demand has been mostly for job lots of stock on basis of our quotations. A sale of 75 bbls. Menhaden was reported on private terms. We quote: Crude Whale, 57c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 66c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 57½@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 72½@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 77½@$1 85; Lard-oil, 97½c.@$1 12½; Red Oil, 52c.; Saponified do. at 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil at from 85c.@86c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks.; Menhaden, 35c.@37c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 40c.@42½c.; Yellow do. at 57½c.@60c.; White do. at 67½c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been dull on the basis of 5c. in bulk; 1,000 bbls. September delivery sold at this rate....Refined has been in quite moderate demand in the local market at 11¾c. for early delivery; sales, 5,000 bbls. and 6,000 bbls., August, on private terms. At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 11c.@11⅛c., and August options at 11⅛c.@11¼c. on a dull market; sales, 4,000 bbls. early delivery, at 11⅛c....Refined, in cases, 17c....Naphtha, in shipping order, 8⅜c.@8½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, and quoted higher, with sales reported for early delivery of 450 bbls. Western Mess at $23 50@$23 75. Prime Mess quoted nominal at $22. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 1,500 bbls., buyers' option, August, at $23 40@$23 50; and 500 bbls., seller September, at $23 50 per bbl....Dressed Hogs in more demand, with best City quoted at 9¼c.@9½c.; and Grass Fed Stock at 9c....Cut Meats, firm, with sales reported of 100 boxes City Long Cut Hams, 16@17 lbs., at 13½c.; 30 bxs. Pickled Bellies, on private terms; 6,500 Pickled do., in bulk, at 11c; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 8c.@8¼c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 14c.; and small lots of Smoked Hams within the range of 16c.@16½c. Bacon wanted; held more confidently; offerings light. Sales, 110 bxs. City Long Clear at 11⅝c., quoted at the close at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Short Clear, Winter deliveries, at 9½c....Lard has been offered with reserve, and quoted ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb higher, but has been quiet for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam, on the basis of 14⅝c.; 205 tcs. City at 14c., and 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 3,250 tcs., September options at 14 7-16c.@14⅝c., closing at about 14⅝c., and 500 tcs., seller's option three months, from Aug. 1, at 14¾c., with seller's options remainder of the year, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c....Beef has been in light demand within the previous range. We quote at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$22 for Prime Mess, $23@$24 for India Mess, $24@$25 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams at $27 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter and Cheese have been without important alteration.

RICE—Has been comparatively quiet, since our last, even in a jobbing way, with Carolina quoted at $8@$9 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 75, free, and $F 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for, with Liverpool quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SEEDS—Have been generally dull but quoted firm. Calcutta quoted nominal at $2 50@$2 55, gold, here. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10. Clover at 10c.@10¾c.; Timothy at $3 35@$3 50 ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,500 bags Calcutta Linseed, by the Talisman, at $2 40, gold.

SUGARS—Trade in Raw has been comparatively limited, yet values have been without further change of importance. The inquiry from refiners has been confined to urgent wants. Sales have been made to-day of 623 hhds. and 1,000 bxs., including 375 hhds. refining Cuba at 7 13-16c.; 200 hhds. Molasses Sugar, and Derosne and low grade Centrifugal at 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for the Molasses stock, and an average of 8½c. for the Derosne and Centrifugal; 35 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 13 hhds. Guadaloupe at 9¾c., and 1,000 bxs. Molasses Sugar and low grade Centrifugal reported within the range of 7⅜c.@8½c. And last evening 738 hhds. Martinique at 7 11-16c.; 400 hhds. French Island at 7½c.@7¾c., and 300 hhds. Barbados at 7 15-16c. ₱ lb. We quote, more or less nominally, fair Refining at 7 13-16c.@7⅞c.; good do. at 8 1-16c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c., Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9⅞c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow held more firmly, checking business, though the demand has been good; sales equal to 205,000 lbs., common to prime, at 7½c.@8¼c.; with choice City quoted up to 8⅜c. ₱ lb. Of Stearine, 8,000 lbs. choice City sold at 18½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Firm and in moderate demand; sales, 500 half-chests Green, and 1,100 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been firm and in good request. Seed Leaf has been less freely dealt in, but held with confidence. Spanish Tobacco in moderate demand within the previous range. Manufactured steady and moderately sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@16c.; 40 cases 1870 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 7c.@9c.; 100 cases 1873 Connecticut do. on private terms; 284 cases 1873 State at 6½c.@18c.; 275 cases 1873 Pennsylvania on private terms; 350 cases 1873 Ohio at 8c.; 34 cases 1873 do. at 7c.; 43 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 7c., and 250 bales Havana at 75c.@$1 ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Sales, 5,500 lbs. Arctic at $1 07½, gold, ₱ lb.; market firm.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand, on the steady basis of $1 02 ₱ gallon. Sales, 165 bbls.

WOOL—More demand has been noted for desirable grades of stock, chiefly for Domestic Fleece and Pulled Texas and California Spring, at generally firm prices. Manufacturers have been operating with considerable confidence. Holders of the finer qualities have been rather reserved in their offerings of stock. The dealings in foreign have been fair, mainly in Cape, Donskoi, and Australian, on the basis of about previous quotations. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 234,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at from 51c.@57c.; 181,000 lbs. Unwashed stock, at 35c.@42½c.; 52,500 lbs. Washed do., at 50c.@57c.; 34,000 lbs. Scoured, at 70c.@75c.; 15 bales Cape do., at $1 02½; 15,000 lbs. Combing, at 40c.@61c. for Unwashed and Washed; 315 pks. and 22,500 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 28c.@48c.; 510 pks. Lambs, at 40c.@50c.; 20,000 lbs. Colorado, at 25c.; 10,000 lbs. Georgia, 98 bales New Zealand, 300 bales Donskoi, and 20,000 lbs. California Pulled, on private terms; 51,000 lbs. California Fall, part at 22¼c.@22¾c.; 161 bales and 247,000 lbs. California Spring, at 25c.@35c., chiefly at 30c.@35c.; 243,000 lbs. Texas, at 23c.@36c.; 3,000 lbs. Delaine, at 58c.; 234 bales and 27,000 lbs. Cape, at 34c.@37c.; 29,000 lbs. Australian, part at 52½c.; and 13,000 lbs. Noils, part fine domestic, at 65c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ lb.
X to XX	45 @57½
Picklock	57½@65
No. 1 Fleece	44 @52
No. 2 Fleece	40 @48
Southern, coarse to fine	30 @40
Tub-washed Fleece	50 @58
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15 @36
New-Mexico, Fleece	15 @30
California Spring Clip	17 @35
California Fall Clip and Lambs'	15 @27
Extra Pulled	45 @50
Super Pulled	45 @52
No. 1 Pulled	25 @33
Lambs' Pulled	44 @52
Donskoi	17 @36
Montevideo	18 @38
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18 @32
Rio Grande	17 @30
Mexican	17 @21
Cape	33 @38
Cape Pulled	30 @[illegible]
Combing Wool	38 @68
Australian Wool	43 @53
South American Pulled, common to extra	36 @50
East India Wool	15 @35
Mediterranean Wool	15 @34
Noils	20 @50
Camel's Hair	16 @22
Sheep-skins, foreign	22 @29

FREIGHTS.—Berth Freights have been moderately active. Grain room has been in most demand, on a firm basis as to rates. Cotton has been offering reservedly. The Flour, Tobacco, Resin, and Provision movements have been moderate at low figures. General cargo offering for the Continent very slowly, though rates have been decidedly favorable to shippers. There has been less animation in the chartering line. Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades have been in request at about late quotations. Market otherwise dull....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn, at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 100 bxs. Extract Logwood, at 25s.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 6,500 bxs. Cheese, at 35s.; 435 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton; with Cotton quoted at ¼d. ₱ lb., as it runs. Also a British bark, 592 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. And three ships, 1,147, 955, and 717 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 80s....For London by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 24,000 bushels Grain, at 7d. ₱ bushel, (cargo for an Austrian bark, 820 tons;) and, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 200 bxs. Spermaceti at 30s.; 200 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 76 pkgs. Merchandise at 27s. 6d., and 10 tons Horns reported at 70s. Also, a British bark, 638 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 1,300 bxs. Cheese at 35s., and 750 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 8d. ₱ bushel....For Antwerp, by sail, 3,500 bbls. Resin reported on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Resin and 500 cases Tobacco on private terms. Also a German bark, 1,064 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 725 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 9d., and another, 577 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. (a recharter) at 5s. 4½d. ₱ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, 500 cases and 200 bales Tobacco, 500 bbls. Resin, 250 bxs. Bacon, and 2,000 bdls. Leather on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 850 bbls. Resin and 100 hhds. Tallow on private terms; 50 bbls. Beef at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 40 hhds. Tobacco at 30s., and 1,000 sides Leather at 65s....For Alexandria, an Austrian bark, 612 tons, hence with about 15,000 cases and 500 bbls. Petroleum at 26c. and 5s. 9d....For Constantinople, an American brig, 454 tons, reported with munitions of war, &c., from New-Haven, on private terms. ....For Aspinwall, an American bark, 421 tons, with Coal, from Rondout, at $5 25 ₱ ton....For Boston, an American ship, 962 tons, with Sugar, reported from Java, at 75s.@77s. 6d.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Flour quiet and weak; small business. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 10@$1 11 for No. 3 Red Fall; $1 18 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn dull and unchanged at 64c.@65c for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator. Oats dull and lower at 46c.@47½c. for No. 2, according to location; 42¾c., August; 41c., September. Barley quiet and unchanged at 95c. for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, September. Rye easier at 74c.@76c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork nominally $24. Dry-salted Meats, no sales; generally held at 8¾c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12c. for Clear Sides. Bacon opened weak, but prices for small lots were maintained; futures strengthened at the close, but prices withheld; sales of jobbing and order lots at 9½c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm; little doing. Live Hogs steady at $6 00@$6 35 for Yorkers; $6 25@$6 50 for Bacon. Cattle quiet at $4 00@$4 87½ for Choice corn-fed Texans; $3 00@$3 50 for good Cows and Heifers; $4 00@$4 25 for fair Butchers; $3 75@$3 87½ for good to choice native Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 38,000 bushels Wheat; 14,000 bushels Corn; 25,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley; 2,000 bushels Rye; 1,700 Hogs; 2,000 Cattle. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat and 12,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, irregular; closed strong; No. 2 Spring, Old, $1 04¼@$1 04½; New, $1 04 spot; $1 03¾, August; $1, September; No. 3 do., $1 00¾. Corn quiet and unchanged at 65⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 65⅜c. bid, August; Rejected, 65c. Oats steady at 38c. for No. 2, spot; 37½c.@37⅝c., August; 36c., September. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in fair demand and lower at $1 for No. 2 Spring, spot; 97½c., September. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady at 14¾c., spot; 14⅝c.@14⅞c., September. Bulk Meats steady and lower at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Shoulders; 11¼c. for Short Rib Middles; 11⅜c.@11½c. for Short Clear Middles. Whisky steady at 97c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 193,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese quiet, steady and unchanged. Eggs a shade firmer at 20c.@22c. for State, New-Jersey, and Delaware; 18c.@19c. for Western Extra; 17c.@17½c. for Western Good. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $37. Clover-seed ranges from $10 50@$11 50. Timothy worth $3 25@$3 75. Flax-seed sold at $1 90@$2. Flour quiet at $3 50@$4 25 for Superfine; $4 50@$5 25 for Extras; Spring Wheat—Family Extra, $6@$7 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 25@$7; High Grades, $8@$9. Wheat dull and weak at $1 25@$1 30 for New Red; $1 45 for White. Rye sold at 88c. Corn neglected at 82½c.@83c. for Yellow; 82c. for Western Mixed. Oats now declining, at 50c.@54c. for White; 48c.@50c. for Mixed. Petroleum easier at 11⅛c. for Refined, seller August; 8c. for Crude, in bbls. 4¾c.@4½c. for do., in bulk. Whisky quiet at $1 02 for Western in iron.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour 8,912 bbls.; Wheat, 69,149 bushels; Corn, 64,383 bushels; Oats, 81,775 bushels; Rye, 700 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 78,122 bushels; Corn, 27,829 bushels; Barley Malt, 14,232 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 45,851 bushels; Corn, 29,816 bushels; Oats, 31,500 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6@6 50; Baker's, $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull; sales 2,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 29; small lots Red Winter at $1 20. Corn dull; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, in lots, at 72c.@73c. Oats scarce; sales 1,509 bushels Toledo at 48c.@49c. Rye nominal at 90c.@$1. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Cotton dull and heavy at 15¾c.@16c. for Low Middling. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 43@$1 45 for choice White; $1 42@$1 45 for choice Amber; $1 35@$1 40 for good to prime Red. Corn nominal; little doing; Southern White, 93c.@95c. Southern Yellow, 82c.; Mixed Western, 77½c.@78. Oats dull at 48c.@52c. for Southern; 48c.@50c. for Western Mixed; 50c.@52c. for Western White. Rye steady at 80c.@85c. Hay dull at $18. Provisions dull and lower; Pork sold at $24@$25; Bulk Meats sold at 9c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon sold at 10c.@10¼c. for Shoulders; 13c.@13¼c. for Clear Rib Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 16½c.@17c. Lard quiet at 15c.@15¼c. Butter steady and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Petroleum—Nothing doing. Whisky firmer at $1 02.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and active at $1 20 for No. 3 White Wabash; $1 21 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 15 for Amber Michigan; $1 15½, September; $1 17 for No. 1 Red; $1 16 for do. Canal; $1 15 for No. 2 Red, cash, and August; $1 14½@$1 15, September; $1 10 for No. 3 Red. Corn firm and in fair demand at 83¼c. for High Mixed; August, 68¾c.; Low Mixed, 67½c.@68c.; September, 68½c.; White, 75c.@77c.; no grade, 68c.@68½c.; Damaged, 61c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 43c. for No. 1; August, 40c.; Michigan, 41½c.@42c.; White, 43½c. Freights firm; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c.@6½c. Receipts—59,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—75,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Wool quiet but firm; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above 52½c.@55c.; Fine, 52c.@53½c.; Medium 51c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.@46c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 46c.@50c.; Medium, 50c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@63c.; do., unwashed, 40c.@41c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@62½c.; Fine, unwashed, 33c.@35c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 36c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 52c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; do., unwashed, 23c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@45c.; No. 1 and Super-pulled, 40c.@45c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 25c.@35c.; California, Coarse, 25c.@30c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. Wheat dull; sales 1,000 bushels old No. 2 Red Toledo at $1 24. Corn unchanged; sales 1,200 bushels at 76c. Corn Meal—$32 for Bolted and $31 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Ship-stuffs, $20; Middling, $26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson; $3 37 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 25c. Lake Receipts—15,100 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 461,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,700 bushels Wheat, 7,900 bushels Corn, 1,721,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; Red, $1 03@$1 05; White, $1 15@$1 18. Corn firm at 65c.@66c. Oats steady at 45c.@47½c. Rye steady at 82c. Butter in improved demand, firmer, but not quotably higher. Pork, no demand; offering at $23. Lard firm; Summer, 13¾c.@14c.; jobbing sales of Kettle at 16¼c.@16½c. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.@11⅝c.; Clear Sides, nominally, 11¾c.@11⅞c. Bacon stronger; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 70@$12 75; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky quiet at 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 17½; No. 2, $1 09, spot; $1 05⅝, August; $1 00¾, September. Oats steady at 36¾c. for No. 2. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 65½c. Rye unchanged at 80c. for No. 1. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 04@$1 04½. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 74c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 55c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. Pork dull and lower at $24 50. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c.; plain, 14c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Lard, 16½c.@16¾c. Whisky, 98c.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 26¾; No. 1, $1 22½; Amber, $1 14. Corn dull and declining, at 72c. Oats in good demand, at 40c. Receipts—2,000 bbls Flour; 29,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—Flour nominal. Corn—Market bare. Oats dull and drooping at 56c. Pork dull and unchanged at $24 50. Lard in fair demand and firm at 15¼c.@16c. Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders, 9¾c; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 32½c. Resin firm, at $1 80 for Strained; $3 for No. 1. Crude Turpentine steady, at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 50.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Griffith Gaunt; or Love and Jealousy—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford. Matinée at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Swiss Bell Ringers—Variety—Mr. Schoolcraft, Mr. Carter, Miss Brevoort, and Miss Pieris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Belle Lamar—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph. Matinée at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—With the Tide—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.—Mme. Violette Picault and others. Matinée at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Day—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Times *of Sunday will contain an original story, entitled "Old John Raddles," by Mr. J. W. De Forest, the author of "The Wetherel Affair," and well known as one of our most popular magazine writers. Stories written expressly for* The Times *by Mr. Dutton Cook, author of "Young Mr. Nightingale," and by Mr. Hardy, author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," will follow at an early date*

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Whatever Mr. Beecher's statement may do for his own character, it certainly places the character of some of his quondam friends and confidants in a most unenviable light. We have heretofore had occasion to point out that the evidence of various parties cited by Mr. Tilton, and including his own, was rendered worthless by the absurd contradictions involved in it. Mr. Beecher's cross-examination, which we complete this morning, goes to show that Mr. Tilton is not only a bad witness because he vapors, and threatens, and insinuates, and drags in irrelevant matter, but because he lies under the taint of pecuniary interest. When we remember the rôle in which Mr. Tilton advertises himself—that of a man of superhuman magnanimity and a half-divine forgiveness—and when we reflect that by any ordinary standard of conduct his course, as described by himself, was inexpressibly contemptible, the fact that he has been taking money from the object of his sublime patience would be amusing if it were not disgusting. Nor, as the case now stands, is the attitude of Mr. Moulton any more creditable. We do not like to impugn Mr. Moulton's knowledge or application of the Scriptures, but it really looks as if he had got his beatitudes a little mixed, and had pursued his tortuous way under the impression that "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall inherit the earth." The worst feature of the case is that the discomforts of these gentlemen may induce them to afflict the public with more of this interminable tangle.

The speech which Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, made at Sumter, on Saturday last, fills nearly thirteen closely printed columns of the Charleston *News and Courier*, and is mainly devoted to a condemnation of the measures of the Administration which preceded his own. The object of this is an attack upon Mr. Chamberlain, at present the only prominent rival of Moses before the coming Republican State Convention. The "robber Governor" entered into an explanation of the purchase of the Columbia *Union-Herald*, which led to his recent indictment for larceny. He simply announced that he thought the influence of the *Union-Herald* worth the money which he paid for it, and that, as the contingent fund was placed in his hands to be used for the benefit of the State, he was perfectly justified in devoting six thousand dollars of that fund to the purchase of the paper. It evidently has not for a moment occurred to him that this use of the people's money to buy public opinion in his own interest is questionable. He assumed the attitude of a much-maligned and injured man, and gave fresh illustration of the colossal impudence for which he is distinguished by making an indirect appeal to President Grant for future support.

A card from Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, which will be found in another column, explains that it is erroneous to suppose that the Civil Service Commissioners have abandoned their labors, on account of the recent action of Congress in reference to an appropriation for their expenses. On the contrary, the commission is still hard at work. Mr. Eaton speaks in the most confident spirit of the progress the reform is making, of the firm support it receives from the President and his Cabinet, and of the hold that it is obtaining upon the convictions of the people. In this connection we may add that Mr. Eaton has just been selected by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House for framing a system of Government and preparing a series of laws for the District of Columbia, to draft the laws and consult with them generally. The subject of municipal government is one to which Mr. Eaton has given a great deal of careful study, and we have no doubt that he will prove a very valuable aid to the committee.

There is added to the list of tragedies which have lately disturbed the quiet of the City, a shocking suicide and attempt at murder in West Forty-third street yesterday. The details of this affair, as elsewhere related, show that Brandstein, the would-be murderer, was little better than a wild beast when intoxicated; and his excesses were frequent. The thought that forces itself on the attention is, that this man, so dangerous to society, so wholly irresponsible, ought not to have been at large. Brooklyn is still left in the dark as to the motive and perpetrator of the mysterious assassination in that city last Wednesday night. As was stated in The Times, yesterday, the publication of the facts of the murder has led to the identification of the victim, who is known to have been Salvadore Torini, an Italian manufacturer of brushes. This information, however, would have been indefinitely hidden, if the Brooklyn Police could have longer been permitted to hush up the murder among themselves. It seems to be the mistaken policy of the "detectives"—as we suppose we must call them—of Brooklyn to suppress all information relating to crimes committed in their jurisdiction. The reporters are left to "work up" a murder case themselves. The proper authorities forget that wide publicity given to the details of such a case inevitably insures the proffer of every scrap of information accessible in the entire community. The guilty fugitive asks only for silence.

A model strike is in progress in Washington. It is among laborers heretofore employed in grading the Capitol grounds. The pronunciamento of the strikers reads thus: "We had rather beg than work for less than $1 50 per day. If others attempt to work for less, we will fight. This thing of swindling the laboring man has got to stop." The utter absurdity of this fulmination is so apparent it does not need a word of comment. But the climax is reached when we are told that the strikers have agreed not to disturb some laborers who are finishing up small jobs at $1 25 per day; but, after that is done, they may look out for mischief if they do not quit work.

A MOMENTOUS SUIT.

It will be remembered that the analysis of the accounts kept by Woodward and other of the Ring thieves in the National Broadway Bank played an important part in bringing about the conviction of Tweed, Ingersoll, and others. The mysterious disappearance of certain deposit slips, tending to elucidate the bank's method of conducting business with its Ring patrons, may also be recalled as an incident in these transactions. An investigation of the bank accounts was first prompted by the statement of Keyser & Company that the signature of their firm had been forged on the back of warrants to a large amount, paid over the bank counter to E. A. Woodward and other tools of the chief conspirators. Further evidence of similar irregularities was discovered by the Citizens' Investigating Committee, of which Mr. William A. Booth was chairman. Their report makes the following, among other, allusions to the existence of warrants with forged indorsements:

> "The indorsements on the warrants, or the order to which they are drawn, are various and irregular, and do not appear to be written by the parties in whose favor they are made, nor do they seem to have been collected through the ordinary channel of collection—the Clearing-house—but have apparently been paid at the counter of the Broadway Bank. We would mention particularly the warrants drawn to the order of A. J. Smith. The indorsements on these warrants are so different, our conclusions are clear that ten different persons wrote them. These warrants have generally been indorsed by Ingersoll & Co., or by E. A. Woodward, with the initials E. A. W."

In a communication sent to the committee by the stationery firm of Seymour, Kennard & Hay there occurs the following statement:

> "The warrants purporting to have been paid us having been submitted to the member of our firm who attended this branch of our business, he is convinced, both from the large excess of amounts and the peculiar manner of the indorsements, that a number of these are forgeries."

Subsequent investigations, pursued with great care and labor in the Department of Finance, have served to reduce to something like legal order the enormous mass of data bearing upon this subject. In elucidating transactions extending over three years, conducted by various instruments, and studiously obscured by the plunderers who profited by them, an unusual amount of painstaking and tedious effort has been required. This may serve to account for the long delay which has taken place in claiming, on behalf of the City and County, a return of the large sums paid by the Broadway Bank on indorsements which there is every reason to believe were forged. A mercantile firm which had been victimized in a manner similar to the City Treasury would undoubtedly have long ago sought and obtained redress. But it is difficult to imagine the possibility of a business concern becoming the prey of so vast and powerful a thieving conspiracy, originating among its own members, as that from which the taxpayers of New-York have suffered. It must be remembered that the Ring thieves possessed the unchecked power of covering up their own tracks, and that they contrived to have a vast amount of documentary evidence against themselves stolen and destroyed at an opportune moment. Nor should it be forgotten that the Department in whose possession is all the remaining evidence bearing upon the Ring frauds has been compelled to systematize a vast array of widely scattered facts in presence of a severe and continuous pressure of daily business and of persistent attempts to cripple and disorganize its resources.

At last, however, the suit against the Broadway Bank is in a fair way of coming to trial. The complaint, which we publish in another column, has been recently served upon the bank, and the answer to it will probably be filed at an early day. That complaint is based upon a formal demand which has already been made upon the bank to pay to the City some six and a half millions of dollars, assumed to be still standing to the City's credit. That is to say, the case for the City rests on the principle that the Broadway Bank is liable for the return to the public Treasury of money paid out on warrants bearing forged indorsements, and that the validity supposed to be lent to fictitious signatures by the initials or the full name of E. A. Woodward, is an entirely illusory one. The complaint is signed by the Corporation Counsel, but we understand that the conduct of the case on behalf of the City has been delegated to Mr. James C. Carter. The issue involved is an important one, on several grounds apart altogether from the largeness of the amount claimed. One or two other Ring banks may also be found liable to a similar prosecution.

BOURBONISM IN ARKANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention in progress in Arkansas brings out the sentiment of the Democrats of that State in unembarrassed form. These Democrats have for some time been awaiting a chance to overhaul the Constitution which was the fruit of the reconstruction régime, and it is with the greatest gusto that they now enter upon the task. On Monday they discussed the subject of education in the State. The twenty-eighth section of the proposed "Bill of Rights," with regard to the adoption of which the discussion arose, read as follows:

> "Intelligence and virtue being the safeguards of liberty and the bulwark of a free and good government, the State shall ever maintain a good and efficient system of free schools wherein all can be educated."

This was at once objected to. Many of the Democratic members openly expressed their opposition to the free school system, while others more covertly combated it by declaring that it was absurd to place the section in the bill of rights. One of the Democrats went so far as to offer an amendment, which was lost, authorizing the Legislature to pass suitable laws for the encouragement of schools and the means of instruction, but was extremely careful to avoid any reference to free schools. Most of the Bourbons refused point-blank to agree to any measures looking to the taxation of property by the State for the maintenance of a general school system. So the offending section was stricken out. The convention has thus far done nothing toward securing to all the citizens of the State opportunities for a decent education, and the Democrats blandly smile by way of reply to the Republican threats that the Constitution will not be adopted unless provision for schools is made in it. Democrats in Arkansas are very much like Democrats in Georgia: they prefer to see their own children deprived of the advantages of the public schools rather than to give the children of the colored citizens a chance to profit by a general taxation on property for educational purposes. It is a little singular that they can learn nothing from the wise and courageous example of Virginia and Maryland, Conservative States that have adopted a really generous policy for the education of their white and black citizens. If the Constitution which the Democrats intend shortly to offer to the people of Arkansas is adopted, the negro will evidently get no schooling in that State for some time to come unless he pays for it wholly himself; he will not be permitted to draw any aid from the Treasury, although he is contributing in no insignificant degree to the Commonwealth's prosperity.

The people of Arkansas cannot afford to longer delay the establishment of a thoroughly good free school system. If those venerable Bourbons who so fiercely frowned down, on Monday last, any mention of that system were quite aware of the probable consequences of their prejudiced hostility, they would reflect seriously before sending the Constitution, thus incomplete, to the people. They seem wholly blind to the fact that they are framing an instrument under which the future populations of the State are to live; that Arkansas is destined to receive great numbers of immigrants, who will demand the advantages of free education; and that it is better to be liberal at once than to go through the tedious process of another revision of the Constitution at a later day. For a commonwealth directly in the line of the mighty currents of sturdy democracy which will soon flow into the undeveloped portions of the South-west to fight free schools is worse than an error; it is a crime; and we can hardly believe that the Democrats will be guilty of it. They will act wisely in at once turning their attention from "repudiation," however much they may have been provoked to it, to the graver business of providing for the growth of intelligent and competent citizenship within the State's boundaries. Let them not make the fatal mistake, in correcting the evils which have arisen under corrupt governments, of relapsing into ignorance and barbarism.

COOLIES AND HOODLUMS.

A treaty has just been concluded between Peru and China relative to the emigration of Chinese laborers to the Republic. For years the infamous coolie trade between Macao and Peruvian ports has been the horror of the Pacific. The sufferings of the kidnapped wretches have vexed the ear of humanity; fire, famine, and butchery seem to have combined to make the traffic horrible. Finally, the Portuguese authorities at Macao were forced by the Chinese Government to assist in breaking up the business; the barracoons were destroyed, and, amid the the firing of mock signals of distress from the coolie ships at Macao, a decree forbidding the exportation of Chinese coolies (or impressed laborers) went into effect. The new treaty is the result of the agitation of this question, which was precipitated upon the two countries by the seizure of the Peruvian ship *Maria Luz* by the Japanese Government in the harbor of Yokohama. China now stipulates that Chinese emigrants shall be allowed to sail for Peru only on the same conditions observed in respect to a similar class of persons migrating to the United States. That is to say, the laborers must go of their own free will; they must have voluntary contracts with the persons who are to have disposal of their services in their absence from their native land; and provision must be made for their safe return at the expiration of their contract.

It will be seen that the Chinese Government recognizes a wide difference between the coolie of Peru and the coolie of California. The term "coolie" is very elastic. In Peru it meant a bond slave; in California it means a Chinese laborer. Peruvian coolieism is abolished by imperial edict; the free emigration of contract laborers is permitted. But the blatant demagogues who have led what is known as the Anti-Coolie Party in California have always insisted that the Chinese laborers of the Pacific States were bondmen, peons, slaves. Availing themselves of the general prejudice against the Chinese, who are not altogether savory persons, the anti-coolie leaders have inspired a deeper hatred in the breasts of the roughs and idlers, who, never doing an honest day's work if they can help it, cry out that the Heathen Chinee has come here to take the poor man's crust and desecrate our sacred altars. It is not the industrious, church-going citizen who is afraid of the cheap-working pagan from Asia. Thieves and vagabonds are chiefly concerned for the liberties, industry, and religious institutions of the country. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that some aspects of the Chinese labor question are very difficult. The Chinaman, though harmless and useful as a rule, is not an altogether desirable addition to society. He works cheap, because he lives meanly. He does not build a tidy cottage, nor beautify his home, nor take pride in the comely and decent appearance of wife and children. He does not contribute to that element of the State which we call thrifty comfort; and it is not natural that a laborer of the better class should be pleased to have John Chinaman for a colleague and competitor. But, for all that, such laborers believe in giving John a fair chance. This is a free country, and John shall not be denied his rights.

In San Francisco there is a large element of brutal loutishness, made up from the untrained, half-grown men whom bad Apprentice laws have prevented from learning trades. These idlers, who prowl about the street-corners, insult passengers, stone carriages, break windows, and play mischief generally, are the "Hoodlums." Where the name came from originally it is not worth while to inquire, but the Hoodlum is the half-developed ruffian of California. He is more dangerous than any other class, because he is gregarious. The individual Hoodlum needs "the magic touch of the elbow" to insure his fullness of brutal audacity. A watchman at a circus-tent in San Francisco the other day offended one of these rascals; a gang of Hoodlums some one hundred in number stood off at a safe distance and deliberately stoned the poor fellow to death. Naturally enough, the fair game of the Hoodlum is the Chinaman. He is industrious, inoffensive, and a pagan; therefore, he should not be allowed to live in this free land. The favorite pastime of the gangs, on the arrival of a China steamer, is to form a lane near the landing and assail the immigrants as they pass with sticks, stones, and blasphemy. This is the almond-eyed foreigner's welcome to Columbia, happy land. The procession of pagans usually requires the services of surgeons and undertakers immediately upon arrival.

From stoning coolies to stoning the proud Caucasian is such an easy step, we wonder that the San Francisco newspapers are so puzzled how to account for the latest development of Hoodlumism. According to the local journals, the city is at its wits' end to discover what to do with the young ruffians who make the nights hideous and the days dangerous. It has been suggested that a thousand "good citizens" be permitted to bear a special constable's commission and badge, without pay. Others think the Police force ought to be regularly augmented; and all see that some severe remedy is immediately needed. One cannot but think, however, that it is a shocking state of society whose correction eludes the usual appliances of a municipal police force. The obvious lesson of all this is that a popular dislike of the Chinese laborer has made his life cheap in California. The ruffians who have shed his blood have helped to make all human life cheap there. And there is nothing specially strange in the development of a vicious element in a community where laws against apprenticeships are enforced. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that young roughs, whose maltreatment of the Chinese immigrant has been winked at, should be emboldened to set upon the white man.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Miss Emily Faithfull is the leading champion in England of woman's rights. But although out of regard to her position in that respect she was awarded many gratifying receptions by the friends of the "woman's movement" when she visited New-York, she has really very little in common with the ladies whose ambition it is to unwomanize their sex here. Miss Faithfull has done much in her advocacy to earn for herself the unfavorable criticism of thoughtful men and women who are not prepared to accept more than a very small share of the theories she supports. But from the moderation with which she has put forward her opinions, and from the amount of practical good which she has done in extending the field of labor for industrious women, she has earned the respect of many who do not agree with all that she has said. In this way her observations upon matters pertaining to the advantage of her sex are worthy of consideration. We published the other day a brief extract from a recently-written article by Miss Faithfull, in which she points out that women as a body have not yet realized what real work is. "If," she says, "women claim intellectual equality with man, they must be content to be judged by the same standard." And she argues, very rightly, that this cannot be until they accept also a higher conception of what work is.

We take no exception to this view of the question so far as it goes; but it does not appear to us to go far enough. It applies very forcibly to those women who, while pretending to want to earn a living, devote themselves to frivolous occupations. But it does not touch the great body of hard-working women, who are barely able to obtain sustenance from the means that are within their reach. These are the women who most need advice and assistance, and yet it is they who seem to receive the smallest share of consideration at the hands of feminine reformers. The elevation of women—and of men, too, for that matter—is a very excellent aspiration; but let the work be begun where it is most urgently needed. Miss Faithfull is content to direct her counsels at those women who "kill time by working ridiculous little pen-wipers, bead napkin-rings, and the like, which no one dreams of ever using." But these are not the people who want her advice. If women who have nothing else to do, and who are therefore, probably, not dependent on their own work for their living, choose so to employ themselves, no harm is done. The most that can be said is that they might be better employed. But there are other women who do deserve consideration, not to say sympathy.

Not many days ago there appeared in the daily papers the following advertisement:

> BOWS AND SCARFS.—Experienced hands can have steady work at home. Apply * * *

Announcements of this kind attract a large class of people. There are thousands of women who are but too anxious to obtain work, but who for many reasons cannot leave their homes. These would flock to reply to such an advertisement, as in this particular case we know that they did. But what was the remuneration offered for the making of the "bows and scarfs"? Twenty-five cents per dozen! Men know the price which they have to pay when they want to purchase such an article, but few are aware that the hard-working women who made them did so at the rate of about two cents apiece. We find, too, that to make a dozen of these would be a very good day's work, a dozen and a half a hard day's work—more, in fact, than a woman with home duties of any kind to attend to could accomplish unless she devoted the greater part of the night also to her labors. Such instances of ill-paid woman's work could be multiplied to almost any extent, but we mention this one only to indicate a direction in which there is much more need for reform than in the case of women who while away their idle hours by making pen-wipers and napkin rings. There are numbers of women who thoroughly comprehend what real work is, and who are in much more need of having their lot improved than those who can afford to waste their time in trifles. We do not for a moment doubt the sincerity of women like Miss Faithfull, but it is too often evident, and this is one more example, that their efforts are misdirected. If they would honestly and reasonably devote themselves to advancing the interests of the women who, in spite of hard work, are still struggling to live, they would meet with more support from society than they get by propagating abstract theories about the elevation of their sex.

A MAYOR'S DINNER.

Duc, Prince, peut être Lor Maire! was once asserted to be the Frenchman's idea of the successive gradations of high position among the sons of perfidious Albion. Since then the influence of the Chief Magistrate of London has somewhat declined. It is no longer sought by men of the stamp of Beckford and Wilkes as a means of exercising political power. In former days citizens of great wealth and position resided in "the city," and thus personally became intimately associated with the conduct of civic affairs, but as London spread, and the great merchants began aiming at a connection with the "west end," the desire for municipal office began to decline among them. Notwithstanding this, the Lord Mayor of London is still a considerable personage. Any public meeting over which he presides is secure of attracting attention from the press and public, and any object to which he lends his sympathy is pretty sure of success.

This is, of course, the case in a greater or less degree, according to the personal character of the holder of the office. At the present time the Lord Mayor is a member of Parliament of high reputation and capacity, whose merits have just been recognized by Mr. Disraeli in the form of a baronetcy. His hospitalities have been exceptionally profuse and splendid, but during his year of office none of his entertainments have approached in interest that which took place on the 21st of last month, when he received at dinner the votaries of science and art. It may fairly be doubted whether even the banqueting-hall of the Mansion House ever held so large a collection of brilliant men and women. Literature was represented by Sir Arthur Helps, Anthony Trollope, Tom Hughes, Planché, Lecky, F. C. Burnand, (author of *Happy Thoughts*,) W. H. Russell, Lord Houghton, Algernon Swinburne, &c. Among the host of painters and pencilers were Ansdell, F. Leighton, Pickersgill, J. Tenniel, and Sir Francis Grant. Music, song, and dance were represented by the Marquise De Caux, Sir Julius Benedict, Campanini, Graziana, Cotta Arditi, Joachim, and Taglioni. Woolner and Bacon were there to remind the audience of Chantry and Flaxman. The Directors of the Opera-houses of Paris and Brussels were included in the hundred of other distinguished persons, among whom prominent foreign artists mustered strongly.

Lord Houghton made a graceful and interesting speech, referring to the crowd of memories which came over him. His recollections now extend over upward of half a century, and with almost every celebrated person who has trod the paving-stones of London in that time he has become acquainted. In replying for the press, Mr. Sala paid a felicitous tribute to the "munificence and magnificence" of his host, and did not forget to recall the fact that the members of the corporation of London had, in not a few instances, shown themselves generously appreciative of the arts which dignify and adorn polite life. The whole evening was a "success," and well calculated to reflect credit on "the city," which has frequently of late—notably in its proceedings to preserve Epping Forest for the public, and in the establishment of the splendid free library at the Guildhall—shown itself well deserving of the citizens' confidence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION STILL AT WORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are some portions of your editorial of yesterday, in which reference is made to civil service reform, which I fear may, contrary to your intention, contribute to an erroneous and damaging public opinion. So far as you speak of the tenacity of life shown by a really useful reform—such as this—among an intelligent people, you touch upon a significant fact which, I believe, those cunning enemies who hoped to quietly suffocate that reform, and failed to do so, have not much considered. Mr. John Bright was wiser when, in his letter of April last, addressed to the Chairman of our commission, and speaking of the like reform in England, he said that "after the experience of some years it would now be impossible to go back to the old system." This seems also to be the opinion of Mr. Secretary Bristow; and in all you say of the fidelity and vigor with which that officer insists upon the application of the civil service rules, and of the consistency with which he exercises his own discretion in their true spirit, I have reason to fully concur. And it would do but poor justice to the Secretary to leave the matter as if he merely, in good faith, accepted a system he found in force. For he has, I believe, given it a careful investigation, and has come to the conclusion that no such honest and efficient administration as he aims to give the country is possible, short of applying substantially the rules and principles which he found the President had inaugurated under the law of 1871 for reforming the civil service. There can hardly be higher evidence of the ability of a true reform to survive infidelity, secret intrigue for its overthrow, and even the combined attack of a great portion of those who gave it birth, nor can there be better evidence of its solid hold of the honest and intelligent sentiment of the country than the facts that a strong, untrammeled mind, coming into the greatest administrative office of the nation, at the moment when the popular branch of Congress had passed a vote of censure upon the reform and its author, should for such reasons have reached such a conclusion, and should also, at the same time, be saluted and encouraged by such a degree of popular support as has not been accorded to more than one or two Cabinet officers during this generation. If one branch of Congress condemned the reform, the people hail with applause the new head of the Treasury, who, standing firmly with the President, plants himself upon that reform as one of the essential conditions of elevating his department.

But the portion of your article which seems to convey the suggestion that the President—taking less interest in the rules, or a less active part in their administration, than formerly—has practically left them to the discretion of the several Secretaries, and especially that portion which speaks of a revision of the rules so as to accommodate them to a withdrawal of the Board of Commissioners, is, I have reason to think, founded upon an entire mistake of fact. At no time, I may safely say, has the President taken a more active personal part in the application of the rules than since the action of the House threatened their existence, and indicated the purpose to invade the constitutional duty of the Executive. Instead of withdrawing the commission, I believe the President feels all the more need of that body, since the discharge of his duty under the law of 1871 has been made more embarrassing and difficult. The action of Congress most naturally had the double effect of not a little discouraging the friends, and emboldening the enemies, of reform. And, by depriving the commission of the small pecuniary means needed for the proper holding of examinations, as heretofore held in different sections of the Union, it may have the effect of limiting them to Washington, thereby—whether by design or not—reopening the ground of attack upon the new system to the effect that it does not bring the opportunity of examination reasonably near to the homes of the people. The refusal of all compensation to those Commissioners, who have to pay their traveling and other expenses when giving their time to the country at the request of its President—though plainly enough showing a purpose as to which the people must form their own opinion—does not seem likely to discourage the President, defeat the reform, or even prevent the Commissioners from discharging their duties.

Without occupying too much space, I desire to say, in general terms, that unless Congress shall repeal the law of 1871, I think there is good reason to believe the President, aided by the commission he created thereunder, will go steadily on with the application and extension of the rules, and that they will slowly win their way to such popular support as no party will care to confront. Only time can show whether a great party—that inaugurated the reform of an evil which it declared threatened the existence of the nation—a reform which its President officially declares is steadily elevating the public service—a reform which its most efficient and popular administrators earnestly support—will, in the face of the nation, strike down its successful work without debate, without avowed reason, but not without abundant cause to believe that the condemnation of the higher sentiment of the country, and of all the enlightened States of the world, will be but a part of the evil consequences.

Your obedient servant,
D. B. EATON.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874.

"BAGGAGE SMASHING."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to "Agricola's" grievances in yesterday's Times I beg to suggest a remedy. Instead of giving your checks to the expressman in the cars, wait till you arrive, and then make a bargain with some drayman—and they are to be found almost everywhere—to go to the depot, get your luggage, and place it in your house, in whatever part of it you may desire.

When you are about to start on your journey, hire a drayman to go to your house, get your trunks, take them to the depot, and await your arrival. In this way you will save at least twenty-five per cent.—probably twice that.

For instance, I last week paid a carman $1 50 to take five trunks, one hat-box, and one bag, to the Grand Central Depot, the charge for which by any of the express companies would have been forty cents apiece, or $2 80. The express companies charge the same for a hat-box as for a Saratoga trunk.

The worst feature about Dodd's is (poor Dodd! I wonder if he sleeps o' nights) the excessive charge for carrying a trunk up stairs. A little time ago one of this company's artists brought a medium-sized trunk to my house, and by order of the servant, carried it to the second floor. He demanded sixty-five cents, forty for Dodd and twenty-five for Dodd's baggage smasher. My wife said twenty-five was too much, and suggested ten. As neither would yield, a compromise was impossible, and the trunk was carried down to the hall again, and Biddy and I carried it up in the evening for nothing. If "a penny saved is a penny earned," as the late B. F. taught us to believe, we added fifty cents to our available resources.

A. W. G.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 14, 1874.

LIGHTING THE PARK LAMPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a resident on Park avenue, in this City, and having recently returned from an absence in the country, I noticed last evening that the small parks on our avenue had a gloomy appearance, and then discovered that some of the gas lamps (of which there are four placed on the railing of each park) were not lighted. I then walked along the westerly side of the avenue along the six parks, and counted eight lamps in darkness, and on the easterly side found six lamps in the same condition—fourteen park lamps out of the twenty-four, for which the contract price paid by the City to the gas company is $50 each per year. This $700 a year is a nice sum saved to some one at the cost of the tax-payer.

FROM NEW-YORK TO TROY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see by your paper that there is to be a new line of steamers between New-York and Troy, as the old "Citizens' Line" have been swindling the public long enough. Having occasion to come from Saratoga to New-York, a few nights since, I bought a through ticket, by the "Citizens' Line," for which I paid $2 50. I afterward found that the fare from Saratoga to Troy was $1, and from Troy to New-York from fifty cents to $1. The company thereby swindled me out of $1. Don't you think it is most time for a new line?

ROBERT JENKINS, No. 63 Nassau street, City.

AN OLD ANNOYANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We would like, through your columns, to ask the oft repeated question, whether passengers in street cars have any rights and privileges.

A short time ago we took a Seventh avenue car for Central Park Garden, succeeded in getting a seat, and rode as far as the stables of the company, where we were told to change cars, as that car did not go any further. Very reluctantly we gave up our not very roomy place, and got into the other car, which was so crowded as to have scarce standing-room on either platforms or steps, and slowly finished our journey, arriving at the "garden" some time after the first performance had ended.

Now why, when we had paid our fare and obtained a seat in a more than full car, were we not permitted to complete our trip in it, instead of making this transfer from one discomfort to a greater? If the company desired to save wear and tear of the car, was it not at the expense of the overburdened horses that had to carry two car loads of people? Cannot the City Legislature do something to remove this constant annoyance and swindle?

INQUIRER.

A REMEDY FOR PARTONISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent review of *Parton's Life of Jefferson*, your critic laments that in "writing up" Jefferson the fascinating book-maker "writes *down*" Hamilton. The injustice is one which admits of a complete remedy. Let some enterprising publisher order from the same manufactory a life of Hamilton, and all the "shades" who stand in the way of that great "shade" will be consigned to a depth where the most gifted "medium" will be unable to open communication with them. And we shall have, besides, a new book, to gratify even the taste of a Guizot. That eminent statesman having been reported ill, a friend called to make inquiry. "I am rapidly recovering," said Guizot, "I can enjoy romance." He was reading Thiers' *Consulate and Empire*.

It is related of a veteran politician of your State that when some one disputed his version of Morgan and his abduction, T. W. answered: "Never mind, it is a good enough Morgan till after the election." So with whatever "subject" he has in hand Mr. Parton seems to say "Good enough" till the sale of the book lags. And then, "Who's the next customer?"

RUSTICUS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY NOTES.

A matinée performance will be given every Saturday at Booth's, commencing to-day with "Belle Lamar"......Among the arrivals by the Britannic is Mr. H. J. Montague, manager of the Globe Theatre, London. Mr. Montague is considered one of the best actors on the London stage in the rôle of the lover, an opinion which is well justified by his performance in "The Two Roses," "Forgiven," "Cyril's Susan," and several of Albery's and Byron's pieces. He has recently added *Claude Melenotte* to his répertoire, but his success lies chiefly in plays of the character we have indicated. Mr. Montague does not visit New-York in a professional capacity.

OBITUARY.

JOHN COLLINS, THE COMEDIAN.

John Collins, the well-known Irish comedian, died yesterday, at Philadelphia, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was born at Lucan, near Dublin, Ireland, where his father was, for many years, proprietor of the Lucan Spa House. At the age of eighteen, Collins went to London and studied for the lyric stage. His *debut* was made at the Haymarket Theatre as first tenor in English opera. His great hit was made in the "Beggar's Opera," as *Captain McHeath*. He came to America in 1846, and made his first appearance on the American stage as *McShane*, in the "Nervous Man," at the Park Theatre in this City. He subsequently played the same character, and that of *Teddy Maloney* in "Teddy the Tiler," at Philadelphia. Though going back and forth between this country and Europe, and at one time visiting Australia in his profession, he resided principally in America, making his home in Philadelphia.

HON. SION H. ROGERS.

Hon. Sion H. Rogers, member of the United States Congress from the Raleigh District of North Carolina in 1853 and 1854, and in 1871 and 1872, died suddenly from hemorrhage of the lungs, in Raleigh, yesterday, aged forty-nine years.

RESIGNATION OF REV. LAIRD COLLIER.

A meeting of the congregation of the Church of the Messiah, Chicago, was held Wednesday evening, and on motion, it was resolved, though not without objection, to accept the resignation of Rev. Robert Laird Collier, its Pastor. His letter was laid before a meeting of the Church late in July, but action thereon was postponed. The letter is as follows:

London, Eng., July 5, 1874.

To the Trustees and Congregation of the First Unitarian Society, &c.:

Dear Brethren: You are quite aware, without any statement of it in words, that no consideration but that of the most sacred duty could prompt me to ask for a severance of our most sacred and helpful relations as Pastor and congregation. During all the years of this relation there has been no word, so far as I know, of careless misjudgment or hasty misinterpretation; but, on the other, hand, only the most forbearing love and forecasting kindness on the part of my dear parish. You have given me as sweet a place in which to work as ever a minister of religion might crave. The memory of the free spirit of the pulpit and free thinking of the people will attend me as a benediction, now my health is gone, I hope only temporarily. Nevertheless, for the present, I cannot return to my post. This I am forbidden to do by the physicians whom I have consulted, and whose advice sound duty prompts me to follow. You require a strong and whole man, and I cannot answer the requirement. This consideration is so distressingly painful to me I can only, as briefly as may be, tell it to you, and then hurry to banish it from my mind. I hereby resign my place as minister of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago, to take effect from the 1st of September.

I am, dear brethren, with grateful love, yours in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

THE CANADIAN RIFLE MATCH.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Thursday gives the following account of the second day's shooting at the Provincial rifle match:

> "Shooting was resumed yesterday morning at the Point St. Charles ranges, the attendance of competitors being, as on the first day, very large. The weather was oppressively warm and close, notwithstanding the heavy thunder-storm which passed over the city in the morning, but the shooting was excellent. Among the veterans who handled the rifle yesterday were Lieut. Col. Fletcher, the Secretary, and several others, all of whom made very creditable scores indeed. The great event of the day was the Battalion Match, for which a prize cup and a purse of $30 were offered as a first prize, besides two other battalion prizes and two prizes for the highest individual scores. In this match the first prize was carried off by the Fifty-fourth Battalion, which scored 215 points, the highest possible score being 280; the second prize fell to the Prince of Wales, which scored 204; and the third prize to the Three Rivers Battalion, whose score was 202. The Victoria Rifles came next, having scored 200. The shooting of the Fifty-fourth Battalion was the theme of universal praise, their team sending almost every shot into the bull's eye. The picked fives from the other battalions did some splendid shooting also. Altogether it was remarked that the meeting of the Quebec Rifle Association was one of the most successful which has been held so far. We have already referred to the fact that numerous visitors had come from all parts of the Dominion and even the United States to compete in the open matches. One of these gentlemen, Col. Gildersleeve, of New-York, has won a prize in the Frontier Stakes, on a score of twenty-six out of a possible twenty-eight."

THE STORM IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Dispatches from Bethlehem, N. H., show that the rain-storm in that locality on Thursday morning was one of uncommon severity. The roads from there to the Profile, Fabyan, Twin Mountain, and Crawford Houses, and also to Littleton, it is stated, were literally washed away, and many bridges were entirely gone. The railroad was washed away in several places, and great damage was done to crops, &c. The stages which left the Profile House at 8 o'clock in the morning for Bethlehem found a clear road as far as Franconia. Soon after leaving that place evidences of a sudden rise in the mountain streams became evident. Brooks which before were trickling rills had become foaming torrents, and growing rapidly larger. Soon a bridge was found to be submerged to the depth of three feet. After some hesitation a successful attempt was made, and both of the six-horse stages were driven safely across. All the well-known skill and nerve of the White Mountain stage drivers was needed in such an emergency. For a few hundred rods the road was again safe, but at a point near where the terrible stage-coach accident of last year occurred, at the foot of a hill, about two miles from Bethlehem, it was found that the road had become the bed of a torrent which was hurling huge bowlders down and opening a deep chasm which not only prevented further progress by the stage, but made it necessary for the passengers to take to the fields and the hillside, and to work their way as best they could to Bethlehem. The testimony of the farmers was that such a flood had never been known there, and that the rise of the waters was astonishingly rapid. Almost all the damage to bridges and roads was accomplished in less than half an hour.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES IN AFRICA.

A party of Egyptian staff officers, while on a surveying expedition near Berenice, on the Red Sea, lately discovered in latitude 24° an ancient fortress, built on a height about 150 feet above the sea level. Several Greek inscriptions, found on the spot, were sent to the museum at Boulak, and have since been deciphered. According to these inscriptions it would appear that the fortress was built by Ptolemy Energetes, son of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The walls are in very good preservation and the whole edifice is said to be a remarkable monument of the perfection attained under the Ptolemaic dynasty in the science of fortification.

BOSTON BANKS.

According to recent returns of the City Assessors, the capital of the Boston banks amounts to $69,729,800, which includes $3,635,300 invested in real estate. The increase of valuation during the year has been about $2,500,000. Of the total amount $17,729,697 37 is owned by residents of Boston.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

PROBABLE EFFECT AND RESULT OF MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED—THE CONCLUSION OF HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION—WILL TILTON OR MOULTON ANSWER IT?—COMMUNICATION FROM MRS. BEECHER.

In the concluding sentences of his address to the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church, after he had finished reading his statement, Mr. Beecher makes use of the following language: "If any man would do me a favor, let him tell all he knows now. It is not mine to lay down the law of honor in regard to the use of other persons' confidential communications; but in so far as my own writings are concerned, there is not a letter or document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize and call upon any living person to produce and print forthwith any writings they have of any source whatever." This appeal, it is generally believed, was addressed particularly to Mr. Frank Moulton, and had reference to the original statement prepared by him for submission to the committee. Mr. Tilton yesterday, when asked if a rumor which found currency during the day to the effect that he was preparing a reply to Mr. Beecher's statement was correct, replied in the negative, and observed that it was now Mr. Moulton's turn to speak—to go before the Committee and render all the evidence in his possession bearing on the scandal. A feeling very similar to that expressed by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton prevailed extensively in Brooklyn yesterday. Various opinions were given on Mr. Beecher's statement and cross-examination, and, while the great majority of those who conversed about the subject received the statement as a perfect vindication, very few were found who had carefully read the document through. The last installment of Mr. Beecher's cross-examination will be found below. It refers principally to the charges of blackmail. The names of Messrs. Moulton, Tilton, and Carpenter are mentioned in a way that it is thought will draw forth a speedy response. Hopes are entertained that the Investigating Committee will be able to present its report to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church at the next regular Friday evening prayer-meeting. The work of preparing the report has been intrusted to a sub-committee of three, but the committee as a whole has expressed its readiness to take any further testimony of importance that may be offered in the meantime.

CONTINUATION OF M. BEECHER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—An anonymous letter to the committee, from a free lover, says that you have a reservation in your philosophy which would enable you to say "I had no wrong conduct or relations with Mrs. Tilton," having in your own mind a belief that what you are charged with doing was right. What are your ideas on this subject? A.—I am not versed in the philosophy and casuistry of free love. I stand on the New-England doctrine, in which I was brought up, that it is best for a man to have one wife, and that he stay by her, and that he do not meddle with his neighbors' wives. I abhor every manifestation of the free love doctrine that I have seen in theory, and I abhor every advocate of the free love doctrine that I have known.

Q.—Did you ever know anybody who took hold of it seriously who was not ruined by it? A.—No, sir; provided they were susceptible of ruin. I have had women write to me that if I did not send them $10 they were ruined, and I wrote in reply that they were ruined before.

Q.—You speak about having sent Mrs. Tilton a copy of books. Was that an act of courtesy specially to her? A.—No; I gave them out to friends. When one book would come out I would give a copy to a friend, and so on. I have not been a great distributor of my own books—only in cases where it would be a real pleasure, and from an intimation that it would be so.

MEETING THE WOODHULLS.

Q.—Are you clear in your recollection that you never met the Woodhulls more than three times? A.—I am perfectly clear—that is to speak to them.

Q.—State the times and places. A.—On one occasion I was walking with Mr. Moulton in the general direction of Tilton's house, when he said that Mrs. Woodhull was going to be there. I at first hesitated, and he said: "Come in and just see her." I said: "Very well." I went in, and after some conversation down in the parlors, I went up stairs into this famous boudoir room, where she sat waiting, and, like a spider to a fly, she rushed to me on my entrance, and reached out both her hands, with the utmost earnestness, and said how rejoiced she was to see me. I talked with her about five minutes, and then went down stairs. My second interview with her was on one occasion when I had been with some twenty or thirty gentlemen to look at the warehouse establishment of Woodruff & Robinson. We were on the steamer that had been chartered for the occasion; and when I came up Moulton said, "Come with me to town." He never told me there was to be any company. When I came there I learned there was to be something in New-York in the evening, and that there were to be there a number of literary ladies, among whom was Mrs. Woodhull. I was placed at the head of the table, near Mrs. Moulton, I think on her left. Mrs. Woodhull was next to me, or else she was first and I was next; I do not remember which. At that table she scarcely deigned to speak to me. I addressed a few words to her, for politeness sake, during the dinner, but there was no sort of enthusiasm between us. My third and last interview was at Moulton's house. She had addressed to me a threatening letter, saying that she would open all the scandal if I did not preside at Steinway Hall, and in reply to that Mr. Moulton advised that instead of answering her letter I should see her and say, without witnesses, what I had to say. She brought with her her great subject. It was in type, and my policy was to let her talk and to say little, which I did, and she went on saying, "You know you believe so and so," and I said nothing, and so on, from point to point, until I said, at last, "Mrs. Woodhull, I do not understand your views. I have never read them thoroughly. As far as I do understand them, I do not believe in them, and, though I am in favor of free discussion, yet presiding at meetings is a thing I seldom do for anybody, and I shall not do it for you, because I am not in sympathy with your movement."

LETTERS IN MRS. WOODHULL'S POSSESSION.

Q.—Has Mrs. Woodhull any letters of yours in her possession? A.—Two, I suppose, unless she has sold them.

Q.—Upon what subject? A.—She inclosed a letter to me with one from my sister, Mrs. Isabella Hooker, inviting me to be present at the Suffrage Convention at Washington. To that letter I replied briefly in the negative, but made a few statements in respect to my ideas of women's voting. The other letter was just before her scandalous publication. She wrote to me a whining letter, saying that her reformatory movements had brought upon her such odium that she could not procure lodgings in New-York, and that she had been turned out of the Gilsey House, I think, and asking me in a very significant way to interpose my influence, or some other relief for her. To that letter I replied very briefly, saying I regretted when anybody suffered persecution for the advocacy of their sincere views, but that I must decline interference.

By Mr. Claflin—These are two letters, the signatures of which she showed to Mr. Bowen and myself. It was reported that by these letters you were to be sunk forty thousand fathoms deep. I told Bowen before I went there that I knew of the existence of the letters, and that was all they contained. Bowen made the journey clear down from Connecticut on purpose to go up there.

NOTHING IN IT.

By Mr. Winslow—Did you ever meet her at Tilton's? A.—The first time I ever saw her was at Tilton's.

Q.—Did you ever meet her there at any other time? A.—Not that I recall. If I saw her I am perfectly sure I would know it. I remember her well on account of the transcendent description I had heard of her, and because of Mrs. Hooker's feelings toward her. Mrs. Hooker regarded her as Joan of Arc would a vision of the Virgin Mary, and when I went to see her I went with great expectations, saying to myself, "Here is this woman, who is lauded everywhere, and must be a power to rise to the head."

By Mr. Winslow—Can you tell us what became of Mrs. Woodhull's threatening letter? A.—Mr. Moulton opened it.

Q.—Now, as to what occurred in your library and in his bedchamber—I refer to the occasions in which he said you touched his wife's ankle, and were found with a flushed face in the bedchamber of his house? A.—I do emphatically deny that either of these scenes ever occurred.

By Mr. White—In one part of your statement you say that in December, 1870, you heard of many immoralities of Mr. Tilton, and that you believed in their existence. In a later part of your statement you say that you had been subsequently deceived into a belief that Mr. Tilton was not in fault, in respect to his moral conduct. How do you reconcile these two statements? A.—Because when the matter came to me from Mr. Bowen, and through the visit of Tilton's family, I was under the full persuasion of the truth of these things. One of the very first things to which Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton had addressed themselves was to disabuse my mind of this belief concerning Mr. Tilton's moral conduct. Tilton alluded to the subject of his own purity with circumstantial and historical statements, and Moulton's conduct specially tended to convince me that all the allegations against Mr. Tilton respecting such matters were false.

Q.—Did you admit at any time to Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton, or to any other person, that you had ever had any relations with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or ever committed any act to or with her, or said any word to her, which would be unfit for a Christian man to hold, do, or say with the wife of his friend, or for a father to hold, do, or say with his daughter, or a brother with his sister—did you ever admit this in any form or in any words? A.—Never.

By Mr. Tracy—Did you ever, in fact, hold any such relations, do any such act, or utter any such word? A.—Never.

MONEY FURNISHED.

By Mr. Cleveland—In your statement you have alluded to one payment of $5,000. Have you furnished any other money to those parties? A.—I have furnished at least $2,000 beside the $5,000.

Q.—To whom did you pay that money? A.—To Mr. Moulton.

Q.—In various sums? A.—In various sums, partly in cash and partly in checks.

Q.—Have you any of those checks? A.—I have several. I don't remember how many.

Q.—Where are they? A.—I have some of them here—one of June 23, 1871, drawn on the Mechanics' Bank, to the order of Frank Moulton, and indorsed in his handwriting; and one of Nov. 10, 1871, payable to the order of Frank Moulton, and indorsed in his handwriting; and one of May 29, 1872, to the order of F. D. Moulton, and also indorsed in his handwriting. Each of these that are marked "for deposit" across the face have been paid.

Q.—As nearly as you can recollect, how much money went into the hands of Mr. Moulton? A.—I should say I have paid $7,000.

Q.—To what use did you suppose that money was to be appropriated? A.—I supposed that it was to be appropriated to extricate Mr. Tilton from his difficulties in some way.

Q.—You did not stop to inquire how or why? A.—Moulton sometimes sent me a note saying: "I wish you would send me your check," for so much.

Q.—Did you usually respond to the demands of Mr. Moulton for money during those months? A.—I always did.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you come to pay the $5,000 in one sum? A.—Because it was represented to me that the whole difficulty could be now settled by that amount of money, which would put the affairs of the *Golden Age* on a secure footing; that they would be able to go right on, and that, with the going on of them, the safety of Tilton would be assured, and that would be the settlement of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniarily.

Q.—Were there any documents shown to you by Moulton? What did he show you before you made the payments? A.—It was the result of intimations and general statements, and I finally said to him, "I am willing to pay $5,000." I came to do it in this way: There was a discussion about that paper. Moulton was constantly advancing money, as he said to me, to help Tilton. The paper was needy. One evening I was at his house. We were alone together in the back parlor, and Moulton took out of his pocket a letter from ——. It was read to me, in which the writer mentioned contributions which the writer had made to Theodore. I understood from him that the writer of this letter had given him some thousands of dollars down in cash, and then taking out two time checks or drafts, which, as I recollect, were on bluish paper—although I am not sure of that. There were two checks, each of them amounting to one or two thousand dollars more, and I should think it amounted in all to about six thousand dollars, although my memory about quantities and figures is to be taken with great allowance, but it produced the impression in me that the writer had given him one or two thousand dollars in cash down, and, as the writer explained in the letter, it was not convenient to give the balance in money at that time, but that the writer had drawn time drafts which would be just as useful to him as money, and Moulton slapped the table and said: "That is what I call friendship," and I was stupid, and said, "Yes, it was." Afterward, when I got home, and thinking about it in the morning—"Why," said I, "what a fool! I never dreamed what he meant." Then I went to him and said to him, "I am willing to make a contribution and put the thing beyond a controversy." Well, he said something like this: "That he thought it would be the best investment that ever I made in my life." I then went to the savings bank and put a mortgage of $5,000 on my house. I took a check which was given me by the bank's lawyer and put it into the bank, and on Moulton's suggestion that it would be better than to have a check drawn to his order, I drew the money in $500 or $1,000 bills, I have forgotten which, but I know that they were large, for I carried the roll in my hand, and these I gave into his hands. From time to time he spoke in the most glowing terms, and said that he was feeding it out to Theodore, and he said that at the time of the first installment he gave Theodore $500 at once, and that he sent with it a promissory note for Theodore to sign, but that Theodore did not sign it, and sent it back to him, saying that he saw no prospect in the end of paying loans, and that he could not honorably, therefore, expect them, and refused to sign any note, and Moulton laughed significantly, and said that Tilton subsequently took the money without giving any note.

Q.—Did you receive any note of security whatever, or evidence of debt from Mr. Moulton, or has there been any offer to return the money to you? A.—Nothing of the kind; it was never expected to be returned by either party.

Q.—Has Moulton said anything to you about money in a comparatively recent period? A.—About the time of the publication of the Bacon letter, I think I had been given to understand that he had offered $5,000 in gold to Tilton if he would not publish that letter, and that at the then stage of affairs Moulton felt profoundly that Tilton could not come out with a disclosure of all this matter without leaving Moulton in an awkard position, and that he offered $5,000 in gold if Tilton would not publish that letter. It led to some little conversation about a supply of money, and he said that I had better give him my whole fortune than have Tilton go on in his course.

Q.—That you had better give your whole fortune to Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, rather than have Tilton go into this fight.

Q.—Was that before or after the publication of the Bacon letter? A.—I can't be certain about that, it was about that time.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton ever question you in regard to this matter, whether you had ever spoken on that to any one, or expressed any anxiety in your mind about it? A.—He did, not many weeks ago, among the last interviews I had with him.

Q.—Since the publication of that Bacon letter? A.—Yes, I think it was on the Sabbath day after the appointment of this Committee. I preached but once on that day, and on the afternoon of that day he saw me, and said to me in a conversation: "You have never mentioned about that five thousand dollars." I said yes, I had to one or two persons. I mentioned to Oliver Johnson for one, because he was saying something to me one day about what some of Tilton's friends were saying, and I incidently mentioned that to him, which he never repeated, I suppose, to anybody. Moulton said "I will never admit that, I shall deny it always."

Q.—Have you any objections to state what Tilton's friends were saying to Oliver Johnson and others; what did Oliver Johnson say to you? A.—On one occasion he reported to me that among the friends of Tilton he had heard reproaches made against me, that I neither was endeavoring to help Theodore in reputation or in any other way, and that the expression was this, that I had been the instrument of his being thrown off the track in life, and that I would not reinstate him. I replied in substance that so far as reputation was concerned I not only longed and tried to do what I could for Tilton, but that his association with the Woodhull was fatal to him, and I could not make any head against it. And with regard to the other, I said to him that I had been willing to help him materially, and that recently I paid $5,000 to him.

Q.—Did you see and have a conversation with Tilton soon after the payment of the $5,000? A.—On the Sunday morning following the payment of $5,000, as I was going to church in the morning, I met Mr. Tilton standing right opposite the house. He put his arm through mine, and was in his most beatific mood. While walking along down to the church, he was talking all the way of grace, mercy, and peace, to me, and at that time, I recollect thinking, that $5,000 is very mollifying.

By Mr. Claflin—Q.—Did you at any time receive the note which the committee have in evidence, as follows:

H. W. B.:
Grace, mercy, and peace. T. T.
SUNDAY MORNING.

A.—Yes. He sent it on Sunday morning by his wife, who had it laid on my pulpit stand.

By Mr. Cleveland—If your mortgage was dated about May 1, 1873, the money, of course, was paid to Mr. Moulton after your mortgage was made? A.—Yes, Sir. I did not keep the money an hour. I went with it directly from the Mechanics' Bank, where I drew it, and put it into Moulton's hands on the same day, and within a few hours.

Q.—At his house? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you have trouble with Mr. Tilton during the latter part of that month; before the 1st of June, 1873? A.—I do not know the months in which I have not had trouble with him; but he made a special outburst at the end of the month of May, 1873, on account of the publication of the tripartite agreement which led to my letter to Moulton, June 1, 1873.

Q.—Here is a letter dated May 1, 1874, in which Tilton refers to some story of Carpenter about your offering money. Did you receive that letter? A.—I did, Sir. It was a magnificent humbug. I know that Mr. Tilton knew that he had been tinkling my gold in his pockets for months and years, and he wrote that letter to be published for a sham and mask.

Q.—What did you understand by Carpenter's relations to the money matter? A.—My first knowledge of Mr. Carpenter was that he was putting his nose into this business, which did not concern him. That was also Mr. Moulton's impression. I asked Moulton one day, "What under the sun is Carpenter doing around here, and meddling with this matter?" He summarily damned him, and represented him as a good-natured and well-meaning busybody. I suggested why didn't he tell him distinctly that his presence was not wanted. He said: "Well, he serves us some useful purposes. When we hear of things going on in the clubs or any place in New-York, we put Carpenter on the track, and he fetches all the rumors, and so we use him to find out what we could not get otherwise." And I did find that he not only did that, but that Mr. Carpenter was one of those good-natured men whose philanthropy exhibited itself in trying to settle quarrels and difficulties by picking up everything he could hear said by, for, or against a man, and carrying it to the parties where it would do the most harm possible. He was a kind of genial, good-natured fool; and in all this matter he has been a tool more than a helper. He has never once done anything except in the kindest way, and never once did anything in the whole of this matter from beginning to end that was not a stupid blunder. I made up my mind from the beginning that as I was silent to everybody in this matter, I would be especially silent to him, Carpenter. I recollect but one interview with him that had any particular significance. He came to see me once when the council was in session, and our document was published. There was a phrase introduced into it that Tilton thought pointed to him, and Tilton that night was in a bonfire flame, and walked up and down the street with Moulton. I was in at Freeland's, and in comes Carpenter, with his dark and mysterious eyes. He sat down on the sofa and in a kind of sepulchral whisper told me of some matters. Says I, "That is all nonsense;" that it meant ——, and ——, and Carpenter was rejoiced to hear it, and then went out. On another occasion he came to me and, in a great glow of benevolence, said there was to be a newspaper established in New-York, and that I was to take the editorship of it, and a half million was to be raised almost by the tap of a drum. I was greatly amused, but said to him, gravely, "Well, Carpenter, if I should ever leave the pulpit, I think it very likely I should go into journalism. It would be more natural to me than anything else." That was the amount of that conversation. One other conversation I have some recollection of, in April, and that was when Mr. Moulton had a plan on foot to buy the *Golden Age* of Tilton, and send him to Europe, and Carpenter came in and talked with me about it. I recollect very distinctly that conversation; my eyes were beginning to be enlightened. My education was beginning to tell on me a little, and I said to Mr. Carpenter, distinctly, "Mr. Carpenter, that is a matter which I can have nothing to do with. I don't know but that if Tilton wishes to go to Europe with his family and live there for some time, that his friends would be willing to raise that amount of money; but that is a matter you must talk with somebody else, and not with me."

Q.—Did you say that if Tilton printed his documents you would never ascend that pulpit again? A.—I never said that, and I should never talk about the thing with such a weak man as he.

Q.—Who introduced the subject of going to Europe when Carpenter came to see you? A.—He did.

Q.—In the statement which you have made and the letters you have published you express great agitation, sorrow, and suffering, even to anguish. How do you reconcile that with the tone of your public ministration, and with the declarations of peace and trust which have fallen from you from time to time in the lecture-room? A.—I explain it precisely in the same way as I do the words of Paul, who said that he died deaths daily, that he was the offscouring of the earth—having the care of all the churches—and yet, with all this burden on his mind, he described himself as living in the most transcendent religious peace and joy that stands on record in human literature. "Godly sorrow worketh joy." The first effect of these troubles to me was most anguishful and depressing, and oftentimes I lay in them even as a ship heaves on the sea in times of calm, when she can make no progress and yet cannot lie still. But after a little came the reaction, and by the power of the Holy Ghost my mind was lifted above these things, and I said to myself, "It is my business as a man and minister to live the doctrines I have been preaching." I have always been telling people how to manage sorrow, and telling men how to bear up under their troubles. I determined that I would not flinch, whine, or sit down. I would stand up, and I did not care how much the Lord piled on me. I believed He would not put on me more than I could bear, if I rose to it, and I took work whenever it offered, and I went through the work and grew strong under it, and at intervals had experiences of peace and of resignation and of divine comfort which I had never known before in all my life. And, in the retrospect of all this trouble, I can say truly that I am better capable of interpreting the comfort of the Word of God to the sorrowing heart than ever I should have been if I had not passed through this discipline. I have lost children; I have lost brothers; I have had many friends who have died and some who would not die—and yet under all this I have never been more sustained than I have in this.

Q.—Notwithstanding your great suffering during the last four years, do you feel that your health or powers for labor and usefulness are impaired? A.—I work because I like to work. I worked because my whole soul was saying to me: "Go forward and preach." I never measured how long the shadow was of my life. I never put a question to myself once whether I was higher or lower than other Christian ministers. To be called the first preacher in America or the world is only throwing a shadow at me. I have but one feeling about this, and that is just as long as I live every particle of strength, and imagination, and feeling, and reason, and body, and soul, I give to my country and to my kind, and that is all the ambition I have. I never had better health than I have to-day. I do not think the machinery is worn out yet, and I do not propose to be idle, and I shall do again what I did in the beginning of my life. I never asked anybody for permission to work—I shall not ask anybody now. The channels I am working in may flow here or there, but I propose to work fifteen years yet.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER-MEETING.

The usual weekly prayer-meeting of Plymouth Church was held last evening. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Mr. Halliday. Prayers were offered by several members of the congregation, each of them having reference to the Pastor, whose purity of life and sanctity of utterance were highly commended by those present. After Rev. Mr. Halliday had spoken, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, the Clerk of Plymouth Church, offered up a prayer. Mr. Shearman said he was very glad to find that the influence of wisdom had again dawned upon the land, that the voice of slander was forever silenced, and that purity, integrity, and honor were once more about to attest their sway. He believed in truth, purity, and innocence as he believed in honesty and justice. Truth should always prevail, and, as he had already said, justice and pure and holy and refined thought should forever silence the voice of slander. A gentleman said the worst had come, the trouble of the hour was over, and Plymouth Church was vindicated. Their Pastor would be again very shortly in their midst, and the world would listen to his eloquence, and attentively hear the words that dropped from his lips. Prof. Raymond spoke of Mr. Beecher as a living illustration of St. Paul. Plymouth Church had had full belief in the integrity of its Pastor, and in their judgment he was unblamable. He was ruthlessly assailed, and a vindictive attempt was made to destroy his reputation. Rev. Dr. Beecher, brother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, next offered up a prayer, in which he carefully abstained from any reference to the Pastor of Plymouth Church. He however prayed for mercy on those whose daily practice was slander. Another gentleman said that God lived in the world through the voice of inspiration, and Mr. Beecher lived, moved, and had his being through that voice. Several other gentlemen prayed and spoke, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The business meeting of Plymouth Church was held last night immediately after the prayer-meeting. Mr. T. G. Shearman read several letters, among them the following from Mrs. Beecher:

SATURDAY—Midnight.

Dear Mr. Halliday:

I had laid aside the cares and labors of the day, hoping to sleep; but my eyes are rebellious, and refuse to close under all the clouds that, through evil men, gathered around us. Yet there is much to comfort and sustain us. My heart is full of love and gratitude to-night for our dear people who have stood so unfalteringly by their noble and fearfully-slandered Pastor. I don't know why I am drawn to write you this, but it seems as if I could not sleep until I had spoken to some one of the great joy and pride I have (as his wife) in a church that through evil as well as good report gather so lovingly and trustingly about him. Less faithful than our beloved people, the Savior's disciples forsook him and fled when wicked people sought to destroy him. Is it wicked to feel thus? I do not mean it so, but my whole soul is so stirred with gratitude that God has raised up such friends to comfort and sustain my dear husband. I wish I could send "God bless you" to each true heart that loves Plymouth Church and its Pastor. Do you know, all the time I was South, my heart almost breaking over the persecutions Mr. Beecher was subjected to, the hymn, "Fear not, I am with thee, O be not dismayed," was constantly with me. I would wake suddenly out of troubled sleep and wild dreams, and before me would be some lines or verse of that precious hymn as distinctly as if uttered by a voice at my bedside, or would wake myself repeating it aloud. During the last five weeks it has been my hourly companion. I cannot sing. How I wish Plymouth Church would sing that hymn to-morrow, or rather to-day, for the Sabbath dawns while I write

A resolution read and put by Mr. Shearman, exonerating the Pastor of Plymouth Church from all blame, was carried unanimously.

A TALK WITH THE CLERK OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Shearman was visited yesterday evening by a TIMES reporter, and in the course of a conversation with him he stated that it had been repeatedly asked after Mr. Tilton had made his statement why it was that Mr. Beecher did not at once come forward to explain the passage quoted from his letters. He said that Mr. Beecher did not know, in the first place, if these letters were in existence or whether the quotations had been correctly given, and did not therefore wish to give his explanation until this point had been clearly settled. He desired to correct some errors which were made by the stenographer employed by the committee in transcribing Mr. Beecher's statement. In one place it was stated that Mr. Beecher visited Mrs. Tilton daily, and prayed with her. This should have read that he visited her in July, and prayed with her for several minutes. This was the only visit he had paid her for several months at that time. Referring to the blackmailing, Mr. Beecher is made to say that "a square demand and threat was made by my confidential friend for $5,000." This should have been "a square demand and threat was made on one of my confidential friends for $5,000." In Mr. Tilton's letter to Mr. Beecher referred to in his letter of Feb. 5, 1872, the full text of which is given in his statement the sentence, "If so be it not last down," should read, "If so be not cast down." Mr. Shearman felt confident that the publication of Mr. Beecher's statement and cross-examination was a triumphant vindication of his character.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. TILTON.

It was sated yesterday that on the publication of Mr. Beecher's testimony before the committee in the New-York morning journals, Mr. Tilton set to work to prepare a refutation of some of the most important statements upon which Mr. Beecher relied for his vindication, in disproving the charges made against him. A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Tilton last evening for the purpose of inquiring if such was the case. The publication of Mr. Beecher's defence, did not seem to have shaken his confidence as to the strength of his position in the controversy. In reply to the question as to whether he was preparing a statement, he said he did not think it was his turn to speak in connection with the subject. Charges of black-mailing had been made by Mr. Beecher, and the sum of $7,000 was represented as having been paid by him to Mr. Moulton. This, he said, was a novel feature in the case, so far, at least, as he was concerned, and he considered it was a most infamous thing to attempt to fasten a charge of blackmailing upon Mr. Moulton, whose position in the community should have been sufficient to shield him from such an attack. He expressed the fullest confidence in Mr. Moulton's honor and integrity, and said that in the face of this statement from Mr. Beecher (he believed it was time for him to cast aside all those scruples he had been entertaining as to the sacredness of the trust reposed in him. Mr. Tilton did not think he should any longer hesitate to make a full statement of all that he knew in relation to the subject. He denied that he had received any money from Mr. Beecher, and if Mr. Moulton had received the amount stated it devolved upon him to account for it. Shortly after Mrs. Tilton's confession of Mr. Beecher's criminality, the servant who was then living with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton became aware of the fact from having overheard conversations which had passed between them, and she began to whisper it to her friends in Brooklyn. As soon as this state of things was discovered, it was determined upon to send the girl out of Brooklyn as a protection to Mr. Beecher. She was sent to a boarding-school, and Mr. Beecher paid the expenses, through Mr. Moulton. This might have amounted to some $2,000. Several gentlemen contributed to support the *Golden Age*, and Mr. Beecher, he said, might have been among the number; but Mr. Moulton could account for that. Referring to the correspondence which passed between himself and Mrs. Tilton from 1866, and embracing the period referred to in Mrs. Tilton's testimony, which was sent to the Chicago *Tribune* for publication, he said he consented to this through the advice of his counsel, for the purpose of breaking down her testimony by showing the affection which existed between them.

NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Boston *Journal* comments upon the Beecher case as follows:

"In the light of the facts now for the first time made public, Mr. Beecher appears not as a wrong doer, but as one deeply wronged. It becomes evident that he has been the victim of a plot cunningly devised and skillfully carried out; that he has been made in a manner to bear false witness against himself by having his sympathies so touched and his emotions so aroused as to be led into expressions which seemed to give countenance to the calumnies against him; that the man in whom he trusted has been apparently a party to the plot, making use of the confidence committed to him to lead him further into the toils, and that as the meshes thus woven grew stronger, the threat of exposure, of the loss of reputation, and of irreparable damage to the Christian Church and the community at large, was made the means of extorting from Mr. Beecher large sums of money, until the demand became at length so exorbitant that the infamous traders in character overreached themselves, and their victim dared them to speak out. These, we repeat, are the facts clearly established by Mr. Beecher's statements. They constitute a complete vindication of the purity of his character and the rectitude of his purpose, and, revealing as they do in some measure, the weight of the burden he has so long carried, and the depth of the anguish he has suffered, they can hardly fail of quickening the public affection and regard for him."

The *Post* in an editorial on the Beecher statement says: "The question is still unsolved. The mystery sleeps under the case just as it slept before. Mr. Beecher has made as strong a fight as he can, for it is for his very life, but the cause of morality and religion could not hope for much if it had to establish itself on 'the ragged edge' of such a diffuse, unsettled and inconclusive narrative as this."

The article concludes as follows: "It is with profound regret that this answer of Mr. Beecher will be found insufficient and unsatisfactory, however deep an impression it may make otherwise. Public judgment will not be finally clouded or warped, for it is fully capable of disposing of matters as grave as can be proposed to it. Time must be intrusted with the clearing up of what still is left of an agonizing doubt."

The *Advertiser* says: "Taking the case as it stands now, there does not seem to be room for a reasonable doubt that Mr. Beecher has been the victim of a most cruel conspiracy, working against him in many ways and from a variety of motives, but from the moments of its birth intending his destruction. To the essential charge against him there could, in the nature of things, be but one witness, and she, after her first wavering, repelled and resented the accusation, suffering, as she did so, the terrible penalty of the destruction of her home and the wreck of every hope of happiness in this world. There was another witness (Moulton) to whom it was said all the secrets of this charnel house had been revealed, who had it in his power to remove every trace of mystery from the scene and allow the judgment of a justice-loving public to fall where it was due. The reasonable inference from his silence, under the circumstances, is that a true disclosure would have revealed his own treachery to one or both of his friends, while it would have added nothing to the force of Tilton's original charges."

BASE-BALL.

An interesting game of base-ball was played on the Union Grounds, yesterday, between a picked nine from the principal newspaper offices of Boston and nine men from THE NEW-YORK TIMES Office. The TIMES nine, however, proved "one to many" for the Bostonians, as the following score will show:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
TIMES	6	11	7	4	7	5	2	5	6—53
"Hub" Nine	2	3	3	0	4	8	2	3	3—28

Mr. Seibert, of Williamsburg, acted as umpire. The return game will be played at the Capitoline Grounds to-day at 1 o'clock.

On the Union Grounds, to-day, the Atlantics and Philadelphias will play their fifth game.

Yesterday, at Prospect Park, the Chelseas, of Williamsburg, and the Nassaus, of Brooklyn, played their first game for the amateur championship. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Chelsea	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1—5
Nassau	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1—9

Umpire—Mr. Kohler, of the Concord Club.
Runs Earned—Chelsea, 1; Nassau, 0.

Nine of the Philadelphia cricketing party defeated a picked nine of the St. John and Shamrock Clubs in a game of base-ball, at St. John, N. B., yesterday, by a score of 52 to 7.

A TRAMP ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

On the 31st ultimo Policeman Baignet, of the Montreal force, attempted to arrest a drunken man at that place, and was set upon by a number of rough characters, one of whom, Cornelius Deery, struck Baignet with a shovel, fracturing his skull, and inflicting injuries which he survived only a few days. The Canadian authorities discovered that Deery, immediately after the occurrence, fled to the United States, and telegraphed to the New-York Police to arrest any person answering the description of a man thirty-five years old, five feet seven inches, light, round faced, pock-marked, "with a big abdomen." Superindent Walling sent out the description by general alarm. Thursday night Officer Flock, of the Park Police found a man, who gave his name as James Kelly, in an intoxicated condition on the Battery, and took him to the New Street Station-house. Sergt. Linden, who was at the desk, saw that the prisoner answered the description given of Deery, and on questioning Kelly found that he could not give any good account of himself. The only difference between Kelly and the description of Deery were that Kelly is five feet ten inches in height, and Deery is described as five feet 7 inches, and that Kelly has no aldermanic abdomen. Kelly at first said he had walked from Buffalo to New-York, and then said he had just come from Canada. Kelly was taken before Superintendent Walling, yesterday, and told a story to the effect that a couple of months ago he went of his own accord to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, while suffering from delirium tremens, and on being discharged, six weeks ago, tramped to Bridgeport in search of work, and, finding none, tramped back. Kelly admitted that he had been in Canada three months ago, but only visited Toronto. Superintendent Walling instructed Sergt. Linden to hold Kelly, and telegraphed the Canadian authorities to send an officer to try and identify him.

THE LATE CHARLES CHENEY.

At the last meeting of the Silk Association of America the following preamble and resolution regarding the death of the late Charles Cheney were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the order of God's providence our friend and colleague, Mr. Charles Cheney, has been taken from us by the hand of death; and,

Whereas, Mr. Cheney was one of the pioneers of the silk industry in this country, and through his energy and enterprise became one of the most successful of our silk manufacturers, he having done much to make the silk manufacture national in its character, and having withal left us the bright example of a pure and blameless life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with the family of the late Mr. Charles Cheney in the great bereavement they have sustained by his death, that we share their sorrow, that we will cherish the memory of the departed, and that his name belongs to the silk trade of America, and will ever fittingly be a part of its history.

A MAN ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HIS WIFE AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday night the keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 79 Canal street, shot at his wife, and, thinking that he had killed her, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Coroner Croker yesterday held an inquest in the case, and from the testimony taken it appears that the deceased was drinking heavily during the day. His wife was very angry about it, and they had an argument. She was sitting on a trunk in their room at the time, when her husband, without a word of warning, drew a navy revolver from his pocket and pointing it at her fired. The woman was so frightened that she fell to the floor, and her husband, no doubt, thinking that he had killed her, placed the revolver to his head and fired. He died shortly after. It is said that the shot fired at his wife was a blank cartridge. She was not injured. The jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Ex-Gov. Zigler, the agent for the Centennial Board of Finance, returned to-day, after a successful tour in the interest of the centennial enterprise throughout New-England. Auxiliary boards have been organized in all the Eastern States, Michigan, West Virginia, and Arizona.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—The youngest son of John Warren, of the firm of Warren & Adderly, Detroit, was run over and killed last evening by a loaded wagon. Mr. Warren is somewhere in New-York.

THE TURF.

GRAY PLANET'S VICTORY AT SARATOGA.

THE FASTEST MILE ON RECORD—ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES—EXCELLENT SPORT PROMISED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 14, 1874.

Once again has time succumbed to the speed of the American thorough-bred horse, and the much-abused Gray Planet has now the fastest time on record for a mile, beating the time of Alarm and Springbok by a quarter of a second. It was expected that the match would have taken place yesterday, as stated on the programme, but did not, in consequence of some hitch in the arrangements. The interested parties, Messrs. L. L. Lorillard and August Belmont, met last evening, however, and concluded to have the match decided at 12 o'clock to-day. Although the sun had not been seen for two days, no rain had fallen, the track was in first-class condition, and everything appeared favorable for the horse in his struggle against time. At the hour appointed between two and three hundred people had assembled at the course, which was thrown open to the public for the occasion. There was considerable betting, and time was slightly the favorite, at $100 to $90. The horse appeared promptly when summoned by the judges, with Geo. Evans, the English jockey. The animal was in fine fettle, and his backers felt confident of his ability to cover the ground within the time stipulated, viz: 1:43½. At the appointed hour the flag fell, and he shot away at a great burst of speed, which he kept up to the end, making the mile in 1:42½. The announcement of the time was received with great enthusiasm.

SUMMARY

Saratoga Course, Friday, Aug. 14, 1874.—Match against time.—Mr. A. Belmont bets Mr. L. L. Lorillard $1,000, play or pay, that his gr. h. Gray Planet, will run a mile over this course in 1:43½; also, $500 that he will run the mile in 1:44, good day and track

A. Belmont names gr. h. Gray Planet, 5 years, by Planet, out of Eagless, 110 pounds........ 1
L. L. Lorillard names time........ 2

Time—1:42½.

Timers, Messrs. D. McDaniel and John Hunter.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

To-morrow will be the fourth day of the meeting, and as the clouds are breaking away there is a promise of excellent sport and a large attendance of ladies, as there is a hurdle race on the programme. The initial event of the day will be a purse of $500 for all ages, one mile and an eighth; beaten maidens allowed seven pounds. There are nine entries as follows: W. H. Cottrill's b. f. Sallie Watson, four years, by Daniel Boone, out of Maggie G; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Governess, four years, by Planet, out of Katona; John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, three years, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter; T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina; Oden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, three years, by Concord, out of Mandina; Joseph Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, four years, by Australian, out of Eagless; D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by Australian, out of Alabama; Dr. J. W. Weldon's b. c., 4 years, by Australian, dam by imp. Scythian, out of Heads-I-Say, by imp. Glencoe. The second race is a free handicap for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, and three have accepted their weights, viz.: John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 95 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, by Concord, out of Mandin, 98 pounds; and Oden Bowies' b. c. Catesby, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie, 99 pounds. The concluding event is a hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; a free handicap; and the four accepting the weights are Jos. Donahue's ch. g. George West, 5 years, 150 pounds; A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, 135 pounds; Mr. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 7 years, 136 pounds; and M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 6 years, 141 pounds. This will be an exciting race, as the handicap has made them pretty even. The following is the betting on the different events:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Madge	$350	$700
Lucas	235	450
Fadladeen	145	225
Sallie Watson	100	215
Ida Wells	125	155
Picolo	80	90
Governess	35	60
Corning	20	44
Wilder	55	35
Total	$1,145	$1,975

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Catesby	$360	$310
Galway	255	220
Carver	310	195
Total	$925	$725

HURDLE RACE.

West	$305	$300
Mary Clark	155	100
Daylight	70	65
Vesuvius	40	30
Total	$570	$495

POOLS ON THE SARATOGA RACES.

The following pools on the Saratoga races were sold at Johnson's last evening:

HANDICAP—ALL AGES—ONE AND THREE-QUARTER MILES.

Carver	$200	$150
Catesby	250	200
Galway	220	180

DASH OF ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH MILES FOR A PURSE OF $500.

Madge	$200	$200
Lucas	115	110
Fadladeen	75	70
Watson	60	60
Wells	25	25
Field	45	45

HURDLE RACE.

George West	$210
Mary Clark	45
Vesuvius	35
Daylight	40

THE TROTTING TURF.

UTICA PARK—A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Utica Park Association meeting passed off very successfully, with charming weather from first to last. There has been a very large attendance of spectators each day, and the track has been in fine order

To-day Kansas Chief took the first money in the race for the 2:30 class; Stewart Maloney, second; Kittie Wells, third; and George B. Daniels, fourth. The following is a summary:

Simmon's Kansas Chief	1	1	1
Goodin's Stewart Maloney	2	2	2
Wells' Kittie Wells	4	3	7
Howe's George B. Daniels	8	8	3
Jameson's Anna	5	5	4
Stetson's Susie Kurts	7	7	5
Wilson's Carrie	6	6	6
Mitchell's George H. Mitchell	3	4	dis.
William's Vanity Fair	9	9	dr.

George H. Mitchell was distanced in the third heat for foul driving.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:12½	2:25
Second heat	35	1:10½	2:24½
Third heat	37	1:12	2:26

The following is a summary of the 2:20 race:

Turner's Nettie	4	2	1	1	1
Roden's Castle Boy	1	1	4	3	3
Smith's Thomas Jefferson	2	3	3	2	2
Goldsmith's Huntress	3	4	2	4	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three qrs.	Mile.
First heat	35¾	1:11	1:46½	2:21
Second heat	36¾	1:12	1:47¾	2:22¾
Third heat	35½	1:11	1:47½	2:24½
Fourth heat	35½	1:09½	1:44¾	2:22
Fifth heat	36	1:10	1:46	2:22

There were four entries and three starters in the pacing race, free for all, for an extra purse of $1,000.

SUMMARY.

Carpenter's Copperbottom	1	1	1
Jameson's Billy Hopper	2	2	2
Abram Carpenter's Sleepy Dave	3	3	3
Alexander Lewis' Defiance, of Chicago	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:12½	1:51	2:28
Second heat	40	1:15¼	1:52	2:31½
Third heat	36	1:11	1:46	2:26¾

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

The following decisions were yesterday given by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court: John Cromly vs. The steam ferry-boat Nassau, for collision, $500; libel dismissed with costs. Albert N. Marshall vs. Steam-boat Ellen Terry, for collision; decree for libelant with costs, and reference to ascertain damages.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE—THAT IT MAY BE PROMPTLY ADMINISTERED IN ALL SUDDEN ATTACKS OF CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, DIARRHEA, COLIC, OR ANY KINDRED AFFECTION, FOR WHICH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM IS AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY. AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR EVERY FAMILY WILL FIND IN IT A USEFUL AND NECESSARY CURATIVE.—*Advertisement.*

LATE DISCOVERY.—"MORSE'S LUXURENE" for the hair and scalp. Most refined of all oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists, wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

HOWE—SANDFORD.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 13, by Rev. G. B. Bacon, D. D., HENRY A. HOWE, of Nagasaki, Japan, to LUCRETIA B., daughter of Thos. H. Sandford, Esq.

TAYLOR—LYON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Nathan G. Cheney, CHARLES F. TAYLOR, of Berlin, Md., to KATIE, youngest daughter of Wm. W. Lyon, of New-York.

WARDROP—WATERMAN.—On 12th inst., at Emanuel Church, Streatham, Surrey, England, by Rev. Stenton Eardley, M. A., Vicar, RICHARD WARDROP, of New-York, eldest son of Robert Wardrop, Esq., St. James' Lodge, Croydon, near London, to ALICE, third daughter of Thomas Waterman, Esq., Fair Lawn, Streatham, Surrey.

DIED.

BAKER.—At New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 5, AMOS BAKER, in the 86th year of his age.

☞ St. Louis, Mo., and Fairfield County, Conn., papers please copy.

BARTON.—At Upper New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Aug. 13, ALICE ESTELLE, only daughter of Samuel P. and Elizabeth P. Barton, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Sunday, Aug. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 13, ELLEN L., wife of James G. Campbell, and only daughter of James Baird, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 114 East 54th st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DE WITT.—At Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Aug. 13, 1874, CORNELIUS JOHN DE WITT, counselor at law, in the 63d year of his age, son of the late Peter De Witt.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at his late residence, Bronxville, on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 42d st., at 11:40 A. M., and return to New-York at 2:05 and 4:40 P. M. Special cars will be provided and carriages in waiting at the depot.

DUDLEY.—At Fishkill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874, WILLIAM S. DUDLEY, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Fishkill, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

LELAND.—Aug. 14, in this City, NANNIE REAY, wife of Geo. S. Leland, aged 22 years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

MORGAN.—On Friday, Aug. 14, HENRY R. MORGAN, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his father, Mr. Ch. S. Morgan, and his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Quintard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 35 West 26th st.

REDMAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, CECILIA ALLEN, wife of James H. Redman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence No. 88 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SELOVER.—At Skeneateles, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1874, HARRIET J., wife of A. A. Selover.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHUMWAY.—In Whitehall, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 8, SAMUEL SHUMWAY, M. D., formerly of Essex, N. Y., in the 82d year of his age.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Tarrytown, Aug. 13, 1874, of cholera infantum, CARMAN SMITH, beloved son of Charles H. and Emma Ida Smith, aged 14 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his father's residence, Tarrytown, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. P. Dunning, No. 327 West 43d st., on Thursday Aug. 13, MARY ANN, widow of the late Henry Smith, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday at 1 o'clock, from the M. E. Church 43d st., near 8th av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

KING.—At Princeton, N. J., Aug. 13, FREDERICK KING, in the 82d year of his age.

Interment at Morristown on Monday. Cars leave New York at 9:10 A. M.

WILLISTON.—At her residence in Norwich, Vt., Aug. 12, MRS. ALMIRA WILLISTON, aged 78.

YOUNGS.—At Oyster Bay Cove, Aug. 12, DANIEL YOUNGS, in the 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will meet the morning train at Syosset, which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M. and returns at 4 P. M.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New-York, the President announced the death, on the 4th inst., of Mr. CHARLES J. FOLSOM, for fourteen years a Trustee of this bank; whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove our esteemed associate, CHARLES J. FOLSOM;

Resolved, That we mourn this sudden death, which has deprived us of a prudent and judicious counselor, an upright and honorable friend and true gentleman. We shall always cherish the remembrance of our agreeable intercourse, and his shining example of diligence, integrity and zeal in the responsible positions he adorned.

Resolved, That our sorrow is instigated by the memory of his generous and unostentatious works of benevolence, for he is mourned by the "widow and fatherless." Our loss is great, his gain is greater far, for "mortality is swallowed up of life."

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our warmest sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered on the minutes, and an engrossed copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

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Southern life before the war—The "Lowdowns" of South Carolina—A tale racy of the soil.

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Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mails for Great Britain and Ireland, subsequent to the closing TO-MORROW (Saturday) for the steam-ship America, will be dispatched by the steam-ship City of Montreal, mail closing at 4 P. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.
CONTENTS:

ON NEGRO SCHOOLS. Illustrated by Porte Crayon.
With Eighteen Illustrations.
THE SILENT MAJORITY. (Sepulture of all Ages.)
With Twenty-eight Illustrations.
ROSES OF FLORENCE. Illustrated.
THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.
With Nineteen Illustrations.
SONG OF THE FLAIL. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE. Illustrated.
RAPE OF THE GAMP.
Chapter I. Boats and Teacups.—II. High and Dry.—III. Gemini.—IV. Birds of a Feather.
With Two Illustrations by Fredericks.
OBSERVATORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—II. By Prof. J. E. NOURSE.
With Fourteen Illustrations.
SPANISH SONG.
THE PURITAN BLOSSOM. Illustrated.
WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. By R. H. STODDARD.
With Four Illustrations.
IN THE ABBESS' PARLOR.
THE NEW SOUTH.—III. COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION. By EDWIN DE LEON.
HIDE-AND-GO-SEEK. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.
THE RHINE FROM THE ODENWALD.
THE ART OF PERFUMERY.
With fourteen illustrations.
DUETS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

The September Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE covers a large variety of topics in its reading-matter, and contains over one hundred illustrations.

The space occupied by distinctively American subjects is devoted to a brilliant and characteristic illustrated paper, by Porte Crayon on Negro Schools; a continuation of Prof. NOURSE's able review (illustrated) of the astronomical work accomplished by United States Observatories; a comprehensive paper by EDWIN DE LEON on the present commercial situation of the Southern States; and an illustrated poem, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, entitled "Song of the Flail."

The recent discussions concerning incremation will give peculiar interest to JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE's paper, "The Silent Majority," which describes the various modes of sepulture that have been adopted in past ages. The article is illustrated by twenty-eight engravings, nearly all of which will be new to general readers.

The illustrated article on the South Sea Islands is now especially timely and important in connection with the project of the annexation to Great Britain of the Fiji Islands.

Among the other attractive features of this number are:

An illustrated biographical sketch of William Makepeace Thackeray, by R. H. STODDARD.

Illustrated Poems by Mrs. C. A. MERIGHI and NELLY M. HUTCHINSON.

Poems by HELEN S. CONANT, ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, and JOSEPH COOK.

The commencement of a new and charming serial story, "Rape of the Gamp," illustrated by FREDERICKS.

An interesting and profusely illustrated paper on "The Art of Perfumery;" and

Two excellent short stories by FRANK LEE BENEDICT and CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

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THE GALAXY.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
A BRILLIANT NUMBER.
CONTENTS.

LINLEY ROCHFORD. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
NON SEMPER IMBRES. By T. W. PARSONS.
LIFE ON THE PLAINS. By G. A. CUSTER.
SEPTEMBER. By SALLIE A. BROCK.
THE ROMANCE OF HOLLAND HOUSE. By ALFRED H. GUERNSEY.
MARSHAL MAC MAHON, Duke of Magenta, President of the French Republic. By E. RECLUS.
MY HERO. By THEO. GIFT.
A PORTRAIT. By MARY L. RITTER.
WANDERINGS Along the Mediterranean. By Lady BLANCHE MURPHY.
AT PARTING. By ANNIE CHAMBERS KETCHUM.
MAUD'S JOURNAL. By M. E. W. S.
FRANZ LISZT, and his Relation to the "Music of the Future." By RICHARD GRANT WHITE.
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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Aug. 14, Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of George Waddington, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 20.6 by 98.9, on the south side of Twenty-ninth street, 185 feet east of Sixth avenue, and known as No. 40, to R. H. Purdy, one of the parties in interest, for $18,300.

R. V. Hamett, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of William Apgar, Esq., assignee of Charles Place, bankrupt, sold one undivided fourth part of ninety acres of land in Allegheny County, Penn., for $151. Also sold two shares of the stock of the Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York, 100 shares of stock of the Sheron Silver Mining Company of Montana, twenty-nine shares of the stock of the Tridinte Creek Oil and Lumber Company, 111 shares of stock of the Noble Well Oil Company, and a due-bill of Samuel R. Mackett for $125, and an account of B. C. Paddock for $150, and a judgment against Richard W. Seaman for $4,158 14, with one year's interest for $16.

A. H. Muller & Son adjourned the foreclosure sale of three lots of land on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, 250 feet east of Second avenue, to Aug. 28.

Dingee, Porter & Co. adjourned the foreclosure sale of house and lot on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue, to Aug. 21.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on Thursday last sold by public auction, on the premises at Ocean Park, six miles south of Long Branch, N. J., eighty plots of land, each 50 by 100, for prices ranging from $30 to $240 each, or a total of $8,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The only auction sale noted to be held at the Exchange to-day is as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirtieth street, 175 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, AUG. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 20.6x98.9, No. 40 West 29th st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th av.	$18,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 13.

Boulevard, e. s., 75 ft. n. of 102d st., 38.11x100.1	$11,000
Benson st., e. s., 150 ft. w. of Morris av., 25x106.6, Melrose, South	800
Cedar st., s. e. corner Concord av., 75x100, East Morrisania	1,650
Henry st., No. 89, n. s., 185.7 ft. w. of Pike st., 29x75	14,000
Henry st., s. s., 263.8 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x96	26,000
11th st., n. s., 280.3 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.1x103.3	27,000
43d st., n. s., 171.1 ft. w. of 2d av., 33.11x100.5	10,000
53d st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th av., 16.8x84	8,500
54th st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.4	15,000
59th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4	14,000
74th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x148.3; 74th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x140.9	30,000
109th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100	2,050
Same property	1,941
119th st., s. s., 128 ft. e. of Av. A, 120x100.11	135,000
140th st., s. s., 104.7 ft. e. of 3d av., 54x100, Morrisania	20,000
Opdyke av., n. e. corner of 3d st., 100x100, Woodlawn Heights	1,000
Robbins av., w. s., north ½ lot 173, map Wilton, 25x175	200
Washington av., e. s., 130 ft. n. of 10th st., or Bathgate place, 100x120, Central Morrisania	12,000
10th av., s. e. corner of 48th st., 25.3x75	14,000
10th av., w. s., 24.11 n. of 158th st., 50x100, one-third part	7,500
10th av., n. e. corner of 159th st., 50x126.6, to King's Bridge Road, thence 50.9 ft. to 159th st., thence 136.1, one-third part	3,933
LEASES RECORDED.	
20th st., Nos. 406, 408, 410, 412 e., 4¾ years, per year	4,000
8th av., No. 175, 3 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS IN WEST 21ST ST.—FOR SALE, THREE lots, 75 feet by half the block, together with the building thereon, suitable for manufacturing purposes; steam engine and all machinery and tools required for a well-furnished carpenter's shop may be had with the premises; immediate possession given. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 273 West 23d st., near 8th av.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. AND Central Park.—An exceedingly desirable medium-size dwelling, with dining-room extension, for sale or to let low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

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ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

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TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1874,

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No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, if not previously sold, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, situated on the main street; four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two-story double, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and schools; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of THOMAS G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

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TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The furniture is new and first-class, and the house is fully furnished. It will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

TO LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 25 EAST 20TH st., three doors from Broadway. Keys at No. 15 East 20th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN EAST 9th st., near 5th av., a full front first-class house, between Madison and 6th avs., and 37th and 46th sts., worth not over $55,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

WANTED.—IN BROOKLYN, A SECOND FLOOR IN a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 30, containing five rooms, laid out to good advantage for housekeeping. Address, with particulars, L., Box No. 151 New-York Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF FALL RIVER GOLD BONDS

FUNDING LOAN.

Having become the purchasers of the City of Fall River Funding Loan five per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds, due in 1894, amounting to Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($600,000,) we offer them for sale at ninety-two (92) per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Principal (and interest on the first days of February and August) payable at the option of the holder, in United States Gold Coin, at the National Revere Bank, Boston, or in London, at the office of Blake Brothers & Co., of London, in sterling gold coin, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar, each bond being for $1,000 gold, or £208 6s. 8d. sterling, and each coupon for $25 gold, or £5 4s. 2d sterling.

Bonds can be registered, principal and interest payable in Fall River.

The issue of these bonds is authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and is made by virtue of and according to chapter 358 of the acts of 1874, entitled "An act to authorize the City of Fall River to fund its floating debt."

We have the assurance of the highest authority that the loan is legal in every respect.

The bonds are redeemable in 1894, by a sinking fund of three per cent. per annum, devoted, by legal enactment, exclusively to this loan, and raised by direct taxation.

The city debt on Jan. 31, 1874, as stated by the Auditor, was............$1,483,212
The Assessors' valuation for 1874, is............50,416,246
The population on May 1, 1874, is stated at............43,464

Under the laws of Massachusetts, the real and personal estate of every citizen is liable for the debt of the city.

The attention of investors is called to the following comparison of equivalent securities:

Price of United States Gold 5s............111
Price of City of Fall River Gold 5s............92
Difference in favor of Fall River Bonds, 19 per cent., or $190 on each $1,000 bond.

An exchange of $100,000 United States five per cent. bonds for those of the City of Fall River, at the above difference, would yield a profit of sixty thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars, ($60,936,) at maturity, after paying the original investment and all interest. The security, too, being perfect and beyond all possible question.

Price of Massachusetts 5 per cent. gold bonds....101½
Price of Boston 5 per cent. gold bonds............100

We reserve the right to advance the price of Fall River Bonds whenever we may deem it expedient.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.
NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

OLD JOHN RADDLE.

THE "LOWDOWN" OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE NEW STORY BY J. W. DE FOREST.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SEE THE TIMES OF SUNDAY FOR THE NEW STORY.
ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING EVER WRITTEN BY THE POPULAR AUTHOR, J. W. DE FOREST.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the twenty-third semi-annual cash Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, to be reopened for transfer on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September, proximo, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 17, to the morning of Sept. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., gold, on its capital stock, payable on the 15th inst., on the presentation and surrender of dividend warrant No. 2, said dividend being for ten months ending June 30, 1874. Eastern shareholders can collect their dividend at the above office.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which matured June 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber on presentation to him on and after Aug. 20, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD.—The coupons due July 1, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Maitland, Audenried & Co., north-east corner 3d and Dock sts., Philadelphia.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—WILLIAM W. KOUWENHOVEN against JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., JANE P. CHESTER, MARY J. PRATT, and DEANE PRATT, her husband.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, August 1, 1874.

A. & J. Z. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

au15-law6w S*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

Now ready and for sale by all Book and News Dealers.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

FICTION:

Mr. W. D. HOWELL'S New Novel—A FOREGONE CONCLUSION. VII.—IX.

Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR'S WHO WAS SHE?

Miss WOOLSON'S THE LADY OF LITTLE FISHING.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE:

UP THE GRAND CANAL OF CHINA.

Mr. J. J. JARVES' PESCAGLIA, THE HOME OF A MAD ARTIST.

Mr. CHAS. DAWSON SHANLY'S CONEY ISLAND.

Mr. GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON'S A REBEL'S RECOLLECTIONS.

SCIENCE AND SUPERSTITION:

Prof. N. S. SHALER'S THE MOON.

Mr. ALEXANDER YOUNG'S BIRDS OF ILL OMEN.

POETRY:

Miss LUCY LARCOM'S GOODY GRUNSELL'S HOUSE.

Mr. W. W. YOUNG'S "OVER THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY."

Mr. W. W. HARNEY'S TROPIC MIDNIGHT.

Mr. EDGAR FAWCETT'S ANALOGIES.

Miss L. B. MOORE'S A VISION OF LOST SOULS.

CRITICISM:

Mr. G. P. LATHROP'S THE NOVEL AND ITS FUTURE, and reviews of a dozen noticeable books; with criticism of recent ART, and important papers on EDUCATION.

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston,
HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

OLD JOHN RADDLE.

A STORY OF OLD TIME SOUTHERN LIFE.

BY J. W. DE FOREST, AUTHOR OF "THE WETHEREL AFFAIR."

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,

DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1880, chapter 480.)

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SUNDAY SERVICE, AUG. 16.

Social Bible Class for young men only, at 5 o'clock, in the reading room.

Young men's meeting, at 6 o'clock, in the lecture room.

Service of song, led by cornet and organ, at 7:30 o'clock, in the hall.

Address to young men by Rev. J. J. Irving, of Glasgow, Scotland, at 8 o'clock, in the hall.

Seats free to all.

Young men's meetings on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Daily union prayer meeting at 4 o'clock in the parlor.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M., scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30, Conference; 7:45, Lily De Sosio Wood; subject, Chastity. Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Prof. R. W. Hume and other speakers; Subject, Freedom of the Sexes.

A MORNING SERVICE ONLY IN CHAPEL of St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th av. and 22d st., during August. Rev. Dr. Brown, P. E., will preach on Sunday next, at 10:30 A. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st.—Preaching Aug. 16; preaching by Rev. Dr Cordo, of Jersey City, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—(Rev. Jas. D. Wilson, Pastor.) Services on Sunday at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. George H. Smith. Evening services omitted. A cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison av. and 42d st.—Service at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—THE Germans are holding a camp-meeting at Sea Cliff to continue several days next week. One service in English on Sunday.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS,
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. MASON GALLAGHER will preach.
Evening discourse will be a lecture on the Prayer-Book.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, WEST 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Divine service in this church in French, Sunday next, Aug. 16, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. G. A. Mueller, one of the candidates for the vacancy in this church. All persons understanding French are cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANgelist (Memorial of Bishop Wainwright), 11th st. and Waverley place.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Frank Hallam, of the Diocese of Georgia, will preach. Subject, A. M., "The Spirit in the Church;" P. M., "Righteousness, Temperance, and Judgment to Come."

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 16th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, anti-communion, and sermon at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) at 5 P. M.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Services will be held in this church by the Pastor, Rev. James Kennedy, on Sabbath next, the 16th inst., at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 evening. Subject in the evening—"The Sea of Glass Before the Throne."—Rev. iv., 6.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 12th st.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GREENE STREET AND DUANE M. E. Church, near Broome.—Rev. Brother Stone, the converted infidel, will preach at 10:30 in the morning, in the church in Greene st., and at 7:15 in the evening in Duane Church, in Hudson st., near Spring.

HEAR YE HIM!—THE SPECIAL MESSENGER of the coming King of Kings will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Let all who desire to know the present truth come and hear.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st.—Preaching on Sabbath morning and evening, by Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 31st st. and 9th av.—Morning service at 10:30. Preaching by Rev. John Kirkpatrick. No evening service.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services morning and evening. Preaching by Rev. G. C. Lucas.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by our Pastor, J. W. Barnhart, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Temperance meeting 3:30 P. M.

REV. E. BAYARD SMITH, LL. D., WILL officiate in St. Timothy's Church, (Dr. Geer, Rector,) on Sunday, 16th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Entrances on 56th and 57th sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs.

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM, D. D., OF ST. Louis, Mo., will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. DR. SPROLE, FORMERLY OF NEWburg, will preach in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. on Sunday.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats.—Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 3:30 P. M. Wednesday and Friday services at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Other days at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st, between Broadway and 8th av.—Rev. James M. King, Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are welcome.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Cooper Institute.—Rev. A. C. Bowdish will preach morning and evening. Seats free; all are invited.

THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Ridge and Broome sts., will be open next Sabbath, Aug. 16, morning and evening. Rev. Mr. Beekman will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. H. M. Paynter, of St. Louis, will preach at 7:45 P. M.

THERE WILL BE DIVINE SERVICE in the Brick Church, corner 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Murray. Afternoon service omitted.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Preaching on Sunday, Aug. 16, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Lodge. Seats free. Public invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22d ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Geo. D. Mathews will preach in this church to-morrow forenoon at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. (This church will be open all Summer.)

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET U. P. Church.—Preaching to-morrow (Sabbath) morning by Rev. T. B. McKee. No service in the afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. FRANCKE, Jr., and CHARLES F. FRANCKE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of August, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankruptcy act of March, 1867. That I have filed my final account as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said 28th section.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1874.

MATTHEW V. CABLE, Assignee,
No. 165 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES K. HAWKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles K. Hawkes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath, within the term of three months.—Dated July 9, 1874.

SAMUEL W. BALDWIN.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD & CO.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address

EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.

WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

M. C. MITCHELL'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W Cowles. D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms. $450 per year. For catalogues address

BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal,
South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue.

H. K. TRASK, Principal.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.

OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 92 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.

T. PATTISON, Principal.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15.

C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS S. H. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.

Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

The Fall Season begins Sept. 1. Subscription books now open.

This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL offers the accumulated advantages of many years of successful operation.

The corps of Professors now numbers forty-one of the ablest instructors in America.

PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music and modern languages, at moderate prices.

The FIRST PRIZE in vocal music was awarded to one of our pupils by the New-York Normal College.

The Orchestral School will be continued as usual. An amateur English and Italian Opera will also be instituted, in which pupils will be assigned full parts. The library will be complete.

N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch except the Brooklyn, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name, evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

RURAL HOME.—A SMALL FAMILY SCHOOL for boys; a pleasant, safe, and cheerful home; extensive play grounds, gymnasium; excellent climate, generous table, personal care, faithful teaching. For circulars, address Rev. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Pownall, Vt.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.

Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.

A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.

JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.,—For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.

Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies;) Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address

IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $278. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts.,
(Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of theoretical and practical music thoroughly taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD, }
ANGELO TORRIANI, } Musical Directors.
WM. K. BASSFORD, }
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with mode improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

MISS PERINE.

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

Aug. 7, 1874.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.

Supplies schools and families with good teachers; Represents reliable teachers wanting positions; Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS. NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE desires to teach in some academy or to give private instruction. Address Post Office Box No. 159, Flushing, Long Island.

TO TEACHERS.—A FINE OPENING AT STAMford, Conn., for a first-class collegiate day school for boys. Address GUARDIAN, Box No. 189 Times Office, with references, &c.

OLD JOHN RADDLE,

THE "LOWDOWN" OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE NEW STORY BY J. W. DE FOREST.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SEE THE TIMES OF SUNDAY FOR THE NEW STORY.
ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING EVER WRITTEN BY THE POPULAR AUTHOR, J. W. DE FOREST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, } Executors.
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, }

jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, }
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, }

jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS, } Executors.
EUGENE THORN, }

my30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS B. SLADE,
Executors.

my23-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL,
Executor.

m28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.

f14-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.

mh7-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
Executors.

f21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.

[illegible]

jy11-law6mS

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

ILLINOIS..........Aug. 20	INDIANA..........Sept. 10
OHIO..........Aug. 27	*ABBOTSFORD....Sept. 17
*KENILWORTH....Sept. 3	PENNSYLVANIA...Sept. 24

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates. Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	China, Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Aug. 29	SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 18
VADERLAND.......Sept. 23	COLINA..........Sept. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND.......Aug. 30	COLINA..........Aug. 18
NEDERLAND.......Sept. 23	SWITZERLAND.....Sept. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin.......$90 | Second cabin..........$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 9

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15	California, Sat'day..Aug. 29
Europa, Wednesday..Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed....Sept. 2
Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22	Utopia, Saturday...Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday..Aug. 26	India, Wed'day....Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST,

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.....Aug. 22, 12 M.	The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M.
Egypt......Aug. 29, 7 A. M.	England, Sept 12, 6-30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Aug. 25, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BRIDDON..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. FR. BULOW, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Sept. 3

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by [illegible] Passport Agent, No. 61 [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE, (Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO..........Aug. 12
CHINA..........Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Aug. —.
ATLAS..........Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River., } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
[illegible] REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

OLD JOHN RADDLE.

THE "LOWDOWN" OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE NEW STORY BY J. W. DE FOREST.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SEE THE TIMES OF SUNDAY FOR THE NEW STORY.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING EVER WRITTEN BY THE POPULAR AUTHOR J. W. DE FOREST.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:50, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boats at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th...4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 13th....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 15th..10:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th......7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 16th....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 15th....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 17th....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th......5:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 17th....11:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 18th...12:00 M.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, 14th......8:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 17th.....12:00 M.	Tuesday, 18th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th...12:00 M.	Wednesday, 19th..7:30 A. M.
Wednesd'y, 19th..12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...1:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st......8:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c, deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st. 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 3 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 183 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings. SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st. East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 50 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 [illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. | Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND.—The favorite steamer NELLY WHITE will, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, leave from Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market st., at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., for an excursion to Norwalk and return, reaching the City about 10 o'clock in the evening, thus giving to excursionists a fine cool sail and an opportunity to see all the public institutions on the East River. Fare for the entire trip $1 00.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

A FINE SAIL.

Take the THOMAS COLLYER foot of Dey st., Pier No. 19 North River, for Staten Island; runs to New-Brighton, West Brighton, Port Richmond, and Elm Park. Fare for trip 20 cents. Clam-bake at the Park. A fine sail for excursionists.

The Peoples' Ferry of Staten Island.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references and can be seen for two days at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; very capable of doing general house-work well and nicely; is good bread and biscuit baker, and has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one is a thorough cook and laundress, or cook alone, the other is a competent chambermaid, waitress, or house-maid; have good references. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WOMAN; IS an excellent family cook and pastry maker; keeps her kitchen in order nicely, and is of good disposition; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN; EXCELLENT baker, dinner cook, in hotel or Summer house or private; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG woman; would like a place in a private family in City or country; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; can furnish excellent reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, for general work; has three years' reference from last place; is willing to go to the country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETANT PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day or week; wash, iron, and house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-work and Waiting.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; understands machine-sewing; is very agreeable with children; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman in monthly or sick nursing; good reference; country no objection. Call at 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's and the Elliptic sewing-machines, wishes an engagement with a family in the country; understands white work thoroughly, and has considerable knowledge of dress-making. Address M. B., No. 16 Bedford st.

MALES.

CLERK, COLLECTOR, &c.—BY A YOUNG man; has been an office clerk and collector; can furnish first-class references if required. Call at or address No. 415 West 33d st.

COACHMAN, FARM-WORK, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant, aged thirty-two years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do vegetable gardening, and all kinds of farm-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Scotchman, as coachman or gardener; understands farming in all its branches and care of stock; is strictly sober; can take full charge if required. Address Scotchman, Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman or work on the place; wife to wash or do house-work; country or City. Call or address No. 415 West 33d st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WITH OVER twenty years' experience in growing fruit, flowers, and vegetables. Address M. A. G., at J. Christmas' No. 4 Wall st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, WELL recommended, from twelve to fifteen years of age, who would prize a good home and excellent educational advantages, in the country, and be kind and appreciative, may address S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN YEARS OF age to make himself useful; must reside with his parents in the City, and come well recommended. Apply to J. GOULDING, No. 603 Broadway.

WANTED — TWENTY-FIVE SEWING-MACHINE canvassers for the best attachment ever invented. Apply to NONPAREIL EMBROIDERER COMPANY, No. 30 East 14th st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, AND BRIdles, Summer horse-clothing, fly-nets, and linen sheets selling off cheap, to make room for Winter goods. Our harnesses are hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

OLD JOHN RADDLE.

A STORY OF OLD TIME SOUTHERN LIFE.

BY J. W. DE FOREST, AUTHOR OF "THE WETHEREL AFFAIR."

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Southern life before the war—The "Lowdowns" of South Carolina—A tale racy of the soil.

SEE THE DAILY TIMES OF SUNDAY FOR THE NEW STORY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 194 MADISON AV.—TWO FLOORS OF AN elegant house, newly painted, to rent to a small family desiring private table and all the comforts of home without the care; the rooms will be furnished to suit the party renting them; permanent arrangement preferred.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ONE or two desirable rooms, second floor; board if desired; small, select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; to agreeable parties terms to suit; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SINGLE AND FAMILY rooms with board, transiently during the absence of permanent boarders; also, one family room for a permanency.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.

To let, with board, to gentleman and wife, a large front room, with alcove; southern exposure; fine closets; family small; references given and required.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.,

First door from 5th av.—To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms can be obtained, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, also hall room; references exchanged. 14th st., No. 156 West.

FURNISHED FRONT HALL BEDROOM to let, with or without board, at No. 342 3d av., near 25th st.

BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly; also, office for doctor. No. 107 West 41st st.

NO. 58 IRVING PLACE—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a private family.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.

Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table. Write for circulars of terms and rooms.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall. Board very low; open May until December.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORT WASHINGTON, OPPOSITE THE PALISADES, Commanding fine views of the Hudson, and convenient to all business centres by trains to 30th st., and Elevated Railway to Bowling Green.

CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

BELMONT HALL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Thirty minutes from Whitehall st.
FIRST-CLASS APPOINTMENTS.
MODERATE RATES.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND TWO LADIES, OR family of four to eight, can be accommodated for $6 per week, for remainder of season; plenty of shade, close to water, boating, gunning, sea-bathing; one and a half miles from station. Address Nathan Raynor, West Hampton, Long Island.

SEA-SIDE BOARD—CLOSE BY THE OCEAN; piano, croquet, pleasant drives; good rooms and good board; no musquitoes; daily bathing. Address WM. AUG. CORWITH, Bridgehampton, Long Island. Refers to Dr. Beard, No. 53 West 33d st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WHERE TWO OR THREE children, or an invalid lady can be accommodated; pleasant rooms; terms very reasonable; corner Main and Adams sts., Rahway, N. J. Address M. L. OTTER, No. 20 East 14th st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED.

A RESIDENT FOREIGN YOUNG GENTLEman desires first-class board and a nicely furnished room. Address A. B. C., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 293 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S steam marble works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway. Large and new stock in ware-rooms.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor

GRAND OPENING WEEK.
A MAMMOTH COMBINATION.
An entire new company.
JULIAN BRESAN.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
Miss KATE BREVOORT, Mr. JULIAN BRESAN,
Mr. J. W. FONTAINE, Master E. FONTAINE,
Master A. FONTAINE,
in their beautiful selections.
Miss NULLY PIERIS,
Queen of all vocalists.
Mlle. ZETTELLA,
serio-comic vocalist.
Miss KATE O'CONNOR and Mr. J. H. HARCOURT.
Mr. LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, Mr. GEO. COES.
The WILSON BROTHERS.
Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH, Mr. JAMES W. McKEE.
DIAMOND and RYAN, CONROY and DAILY.
COGIL and COOPER, Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
and others, in a pleasing programme,
concluding with the laughable farce,
THE DUTCH ACTOR.
Mr. JAMES H. BUDWORTH..........as..........Buffenpauch
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLD JOHN RADDLE.

THE "LOWDOWN" OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE NEW STORY BY J. W. DE FOREST.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SEE THE TIMES OF SUNDAY FOR THE NEW STORY.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING EVER WRITTEN BY THE POPULAR AUTHOR, J. W. DE FOREST.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

Aug. 13, 14, and 15,
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS
and
LAST MATINEE
of GAYLER'S successful drama of
WITH THE TIDE,
and the talented actress,
Miss KATIE MAYHEW,
who has achieved one of the GREATEST SUCCESSES KNOWN TO THE MODERN STAGE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Preliminary to their regular Fall and Winter season, the management respectfully announce the reappearance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, of the favorite actress,

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

in a magnificent revival of her great play,

JANE EYRE,

which created such a profound sensation when it was produced here last season. The play will be presented with new and elegant scenery, and with a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, Mr. A. D. BRADLEY, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY, Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR, and others.

Box-office open for sale of reserved seats on Wednesday, Aug. 12.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

ENTRANCE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
This Theatre crowded nightly to witness
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS,
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE OLIO.
ALA, ALA, ALA, ALA, ALA,
The GREATEST LIVING GYMNAST in his TERRIFIC LEAP from the stage to dome of the theatre.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. CHAS. R. THORNE, Manager.

MONDAY, AUG. 10, AND ALL THE WEEK,
an entirely new version of
GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

Mr. Jos. Wheelock, Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Alice Brooks, Miss Lizzy Safford, and entire company in the cast. Every evening and Saturday matinée.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1874.
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, supported by the Company,
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
THE IRISHMAN'S HOME.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROBINSON HALL,

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
THE CAN-CAN.
THE CAN-CAN.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE members of the MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, that on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 10 Stanton st., a quarterly meeting will be held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

By order D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES,

size 5 by 10⅛ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General, to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

REOPENING!

Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian, Mr. J. L.

TOOLE,

who will appear for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA at this theatre, on MONDAY EVENING Aug. 17, 1874, in TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,

Supported by
Miss ELIZA JOHNSTONE, Miss AGNES MICHELL,
Mr. W. HERBERT, Mr. H. WESTLAND,
(of the principal London theatres, their first appearance here,)
and an efficient Company.

The initial representation of Mr. TOOLE'S series of specialities will consist of a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled,

WIG AND GOWN.

HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE

With a petite drama, called the

WEAVERS.

Mr. TOOLE..........as..........SIMMONS

Due notice will be given of Mr. TOOLE'S first performance of PAUL PRY.

Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1874.

First appearance in America of the eminent English comedian, Mr. J. L.

TOOLE.

BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN, where places may be secured from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st. and 6th av.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers

OPENING OF THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and the
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

when will be presented for the first time in America, Leon Vavasseur's new and brilliantly successful opera

LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,

supported by
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE

and an entirely new Company, specially engaged in Paris, including

Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLY,
Mlle. GANDON, Mlle. KID,
Mlles. DUBOUCHET, GEREY, MARION, BRIOT,
DELMAR, DELAFONTAINE, &c.
M. DUBOUCHET, M. DEBEER,
MM. DUPLAN, GENOT, GUYOT,
SALVATOR, PERRAUT, DUVALIS, &c.,
WITH FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
Ms. CHARLES VAN GHELE.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT and PALMER

ELECTRICAL SUCCESS

achieved by the new American play,

☞ BELLE LAMAR, ☜

an episode in the late American conflict, written expressly for Mr. John McCullough by

DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,
in which
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
and
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH

sustain the leading characters.

It will be repeated EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

The box-office will be open from 8 to 5 o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

PRICES:

ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR
Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 30 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50.
Reserved Balcony Seats, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
POOR AND PROUD
OF NEW-YORK.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17,
THE DWARFS' DUEL.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 17,
PUSS IN BOOTS.

GLOBE THEATRE. No. 728 BROADWAY.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES.	A chaste and elegant ENTERTAINMENT.	EVERY
EVERY	ALL THE BEST STARS	EVENING
WEDNESDAY.	IN THE PROFESSION.	AT
SATURDAY.	POPULAR PRICES. 25c., 50c., and $1.	8.

COLOSSEUM. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

LAST OLD LONDON BY DAY. WEEK.

Magic Entertainments in the Lectorium by Logrenia. Open from 10 A. M. till dusk.

* * * * * * * * * * *

APTOMMAS.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
} Commissioners.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING and Equipage and Materials, and Quartermaster's Stores.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1874.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. John F. Rodgers, M. S. K., U. S. A., a quantity of Condemned Army Clothing, and Equipage, Materials and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of

8,600 Pairs Trowsers.
9,000 Great Coats.
1,500 Flannel Shirts.
6,300 pairs of Drawers.
87,600 Rubber Blankets.
28,800 Rubber Pouches.
204,000 Knapsack Hooks, Studs, &c.
10,000 Gross Suspender Buttons.
2,400 yards ¾ Blue Wool Flannel.
4,600 yards ¾ Gray Twilled Flannel.

And various other articles. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

L. E. BASTON, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, due 1922, 1923 and 1924.

$200,000 Assessment Fund Bonds, due 1877.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Bonds." The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

IMPROVEMENT OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN HARBORS, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 2,106 H ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1874.

Proposals for dredging in Washington and Georgetown Harbors, D. C., will be received until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

S. T. ABERT, United States Civil Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINE MAKERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND PUMP MAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Sewer Commissioners of Hoboken, at the corner of Newark and Willow sts., Hoboken, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing pumps, with steam-boilers and engines for driving the pumps to be used by the said Commissioners in the drainage of the Hoboken meadows.

For information and copies of the specifications call on or address CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary, at the office above mentioned, or L. W. POST, Engineer, opposite the Court-house, Jersey City Heights.

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 21, 1874, for furnishing 1,000 barrels of Flour.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full [illegible] see the City Record, copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

A SUIT FOR SIX MILLIONS.

A LONG DEFERRED CLAIM AGAINST THE BROADWAY BANK.

HOW INGERSOLL, WOODWARD AND COMPANY SWINDLED THE CITY THROUGH THE BANK—THE COMPLAINT FILED BY THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

An extended investigation into the frauds committed against the City and County under Ring rule has disclosed the fact that the Broadway Bank during the period between 1868 and 1871 paid City and County warrants to the amount of many millions of dollars upon forged indorsements of the names of the payees, or indorsements purporting to have been made under powers of attorney, when no such powers existed, or when the warrants were drawn payable to fictitious persons. Many of the principal thieves and plunderers kept accounts in this bank, and they seem to have been accommodated in such manner as greatly to facilitate them in the carrying out of their schemes. Their general plan, whenever they meditated a raid upon the Treasury—and this was of nearly daily occurrence—was to have a bill, fictitious, of course, made out against the City or County, in the name of some person, sometimes real and sometimes fictitious, and by collusion with the officers in the various departments, including in all cases the Finance Department and Mayor's Office, have the bill regularly audited, and a warrant issued for it, which would be presented to the party in whose name the bill had been made out. Of course, such warrant required indorsement before the clerk could regularly pay it, and it seems that the rogues were in the habit of forging the indorsements. All this would have been wholly ineffectual with banks in general, unless the party depositing the warrant would, as is usual, indorse it himself; but it seems that the Broadway Bank was in the habit of receiving these fraudulent warrants with forged or other unauthorized indorsements, particularly from the principal instrumentalities in the drawing and distribution of the plunder. Among these latter were the notorious E. A. Woodward and Jas. H. Ingersoll. The fraudulent warrants of these men the Broadway Bank was in the habit of receiving on deposit and paying at sight.

The conspirators could not have long carried on their gigantic scheme without such a relaxtion in their favor of the ordinary and useful precautions which banks are required to observe in the payment of checks. This relaxation was vouchsafed to Woodward, Ingersoll & Co. That it was a transaction in which the bank officials were innocent is scarcely credible; but whether innocently or not, the consequences are probably the same; the money thus irregularly paid upon these bogus warrants must be restored. The suit commenced by the City is for the recovery of more than six millions of dollars, alleged to have been wrongfully detained by the said Broadway Bank after it had ceased to be a depository of the City moneys. Appended is the formal complaint, which has already been served upon the defendant:

IN THE SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—*The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York against The National Broadway Bank.*—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the plaintiffs in the above-entitled action, by E. Delafield Smith, their attorney, complain against The National Broadway Bank, the defendant therein, and for a first cause of action, allege:

That, at and hereafter, the times hereinafter mentioned, the said plaintiffs were, and from thence hitherto have been, and still are, a public body corporate, existing in fact and name under and by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the State of New-York, and that at and during the same times the said defendant was a body corporate in fact and name, organized and existing under the laws of the said State and of the United States, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking in the said City; that prior to the sixteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the said defendant had, in conformity with the provisions of the act of the Legislature of said State, passed the sixteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to regulate the deposit of moneys in the City and County of New-York, and in regard to the officers having charge thereof," been duly designated and appointed as one of the banks in which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City and County of New-York should be deposited; and that thereafter, from time to time, until the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, or thereabout, moneys belonging to the said City were deposited in said bank, as one of the depositories so designated of the moneys of said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City and County.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that the defendant agreed at the time of the designation of the defendant as such depository as aforesaid, and in consideration of such designation, and it thereby became the duty of the said defendant, as such depository as aforesaid, to pay out of or on account of any moneys of the said City so deposited in said bank, and standing to the credit of said City, any and all warrants or orders for the payment of money drawn upon the Chamberlain of said City in the usual and legal form of checks upon bankers, signed by the Controller of said City, and countersigned by the Mayor thereof, and also any and all warrants or orders for the payment of money drawn upon said bank for the purpose of making a transfer of moneys so deposited to some other depository of the moneys of said City and County when signed by the Chamberlain and countersigned by the Controller of said City, and when any of the warrants or orders as aforesaid were made payable to order to pay the same to the proper indorser thereof and not otherwise. And the said plaintiffs further allege that the said defendant at the time of the designation thereof as such depository as aforesaid, and in consideration of the benefits and advantages to accrue to said defendant from the deposits from time to time with the defendant of moneys belonging to said City, agreed to and with the said City to pay to said City interest on the daily balances or excesses of the sums deposited by said plaintiff with said defendant on account thereof at and after the rate of four per cent. per annum on the first day of each month.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that prior to the day first above mentioned, the said defendant had received as such depository as aforesaid, moneys of the said City to a large amount, to wit: to the amount of five hundred and four thousand dollars, and then held the same for and on account of the said City, and to the credit thereof, to be drawn and paid only as aforesaid, and that from time to time, thereafter, and before the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the said defendant, as such depositary as aforesaid, received other moneys of the said City, and for and on account of said City, and to the credit thereof amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, to wit: the sum of two hundred and twenty-five millions and five hundred thousand dollars, to be drawn and paid out only as last aforesaid.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that the said defendant, after the said sixteenth day of September, in the year first aforesaid, and before the day next hereinafter mentioned, duly and properly paid out of or on account of the moneys received as aforesaid on warrants or orders drawn upon the City Chamberlain of said City in the manner aforesaid, and signed and countersigned as aforesaid, and upon warrants or orders drawn on said bank as aforesaid, sums of money amounting in the aggregate to no more than the sum of two hundred and twenty-five millions and five hundred thousand dollars, to be drawn and paid out only as last aforesaid.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that the said defendant, after the said sixteenth day of September, in the year first aforesaid, and before the day next hereinafter mentioned, duly and properly paid out of or on account of the moneys received as aforesaid on warrants or orders drawn upon the City Chamberlain of said City in the manner aforesaid, and signed and countersigned as aforesaid, and upon warrants or orders drawn on said bank as aforesaid for the purpose of transferring moneys as aforesaid, sums of money amounting in the aggregate to more than the sum of two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that afterward and prior to the 30th of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, certain other banks in the City aforesaid, to wit, the Merchants' National Bank, the Irving National Bank, the German American Bank, the Gallatin National Bank, the Manhattan Company, and the National Bank of Commerce had been in due form of law designated as the depositories of the moneys of the City and the county aforesaid, and that by virtue of such designation as last aforesaid the said defendant had, prior to the day last mentioned, ceased to be a bank in which the moneys of said City could any longer be deposited, and that on the day last mentioned the said defendant held, and still holds, for and on account of the said City, and to the credit thereof, the sum of one million four thousand dollars, and that said defendant held at all times, after the sixteenth day of September last aforesaid, an average daily balance or excess of the moneys of said City over and above all payments of more than one million of dollars.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that on or about the seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for the purpose of transferring the said moneys so held by said defendant, as last aforesaid, together with all interest due thereon, to the then regularly existing depositaries of the moneys of said City of New-York, the said plaintiffs, in due form of law and by means of certain orders or warrants for the payment of money drawn on said defendant, signed by the Controller of said City, and countersigned by the Chamberlain of said City, requested and directed the said defendant to pay over to certain of the banks hereinbefore mentioned as the depositaries of the moneys of the said City, divers large sums of money out of the moneys held by the said defendant as aforesaid, for and on account of the said City, several of the said warrants or orders being for less than the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and the aggregate thereof amounting to as much as the sum of one million four thousand dollars; but that the said defendant then and there refused to pay any of said warrants or orders, or to comply with such direction or request, and denied that it held any of the moneys of the said City, or was indebted to the said City in any sum whatever.

Second.—And the said plaintiffs for a second and further cause of action allege that the facts herein before in the statement of the first cause of action alleged, are true, and that they further allege that after the sixteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, moneys belonging to the County of New York were deposited in the said National Broadway Bank, as one of the depositories so designated, as hereinbefore in the statement of the first cause of action mentioned, of the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said city and of said county.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that the said defendant agreed at the time of the designation of the defendant as such depositary as hereinbefore in the statement of the first cause of action mentioned, and in the consideration of such designation, and it thereby became and was the duty of the said defendant to pay out of or on account of any moneys of the said County so deposited in said last-mentioned bank, and standing to the credit of said County, any and all warrants or orders for the payment of money drawn upon the County Treasurer of said County in the usual form of checks or drafts upon bankers, and signed by the Controller of the City of New-York, and countersigned by the Mayor thereof, and by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said County, and also any and all warrants or orders signed by the County Treasurer, and countersigned by said Controller, drawn on said National Broadway Bank, for the purpose of transferring said moneys of said County so deposited to some other designated depositary of the said moneys of said City and County, and when any of said warrants or orders in this cause of action mentioned were made payable to order, to pay the same to the proper indorsers thereof, and not otherwise.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that at the time of the designation last aforesaid, and in consideration of the benefits and advantages to accrue to said defendant from the deposit from time to time with said defendant of the moneys of said County, the said defendant agreed to and with the said County to pay interest on the daily balances or excesses of the sums deposited with said defendant on account of and to the credit of said County over and above the payments by said defendant on account of said County, at and after the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the —— day of each month.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that from time to time after the said sixteenth day of September, in the year first aforesaid, and before the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the said defendant, as such depositary as aforesaid, received moneys of the said County, and for and on account thereof and to the credit thereof, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, to wit: the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine millions of dollars, to be drawn and paid out only as last aforesaid.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that the said defendant, after the said last-mentioned sixteenth day of September, duly and properly paid out of or on account of the moneys received, as in this second cause of action stated on warrants or orders drawn upon the County Treasurer aforesaid, in the manner and signed and countersigned as aforesaid, and on warrants and orders drawn on said bank, as last aforesaid, for the purpose of transferring moneys, as last aforesaid, to the amount in the aggregate of no more than one hundred and sixty-three millions, five hundred thousand dollars; and that the said defendant has at all times since the 27th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, held and still holds of the moneys deposited as in this second cause of action stated, for and on account of the said County and to the credit thereof the sum of five millions, five hundred thousand dollars, and was at the time of the passage of the act hereinafter mentioned indebted to said County in said last-mentioned sum, or on account thereof, and that said defendant held at all times after the said sixteenth day of September, in the year first aforesaid, a large balance or excess of the moneys of said County deposited as aforesaid, over and above all payments therefrom, or on account thereof, equivalent to an average daily balance of four millions of dollars.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that afterward, and before the beginning of this action, and by virtue of the act of the Legislature passed on the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act to consolidate the Government of the City and County of New-York, and further to regulate the same," all the claim and demand of the said County against the said defendant, and all the moneys due and owing, or to become due and owing, from the said defendant to the said County by reason of the premises, were assigned, and transferred to, and vested in the said plaintiff.

And the said plaintiffs further allege that afterward, and on or about the seventh day of July, in the year last aforesaid, the said plaintiffs, for the purpose of transferring the said moneys so deposited with and held by said defendant as in this second cause of action stated, together with all interest due thereon, to the then regularly existing depositaries of the moneys of said City of New-York in due form of law and by means of certain orders or warrants for the payment of money drawn upon said defendant, signed by the said Chamberlain of the said City, requested and directed the said defendant to pay over to certain of the banks hereinbefore mentioned as the designated depositaries of the moneys of said City out of the moneys deposited with and held by said defendant, as in this second cause of action specially set forth, divers large sums of money, each of said last mentioned warrants or orders being for less than the sum of two millions of dollars and the aggregate thereof amounting to as much as five millions five hundred thousand dollars; but that the said defendant then and there refused to pay any of said warrants or orders, or to comply with such direction and request, and denied that it held any moneys for or on account either of said City or County of New-York, or was indebted to said City or said County in any sum whatever.

Wherefore the said plaintiffs demand judgment against the said defendant for the sum of six millions five hundred and four thousand dollars, with interest on five millions of dollars thereof at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to the seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and with interest thereafter on six millions five hundred and four thousand dollars, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum and the costs of this action.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Attorney for plaintiffs.

THE WEST SIDE IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, on the west side of the City, which will consist of an elevator, grain and produce depots, and stock yards, are being rapidly pushed forward. Part of the land necessary for their purposes was purchased by the company from private parties, and the rest, which was the property of the City, they succeeded in leasing for a term of fifty years, at the expiration of which time it will revert to the City. Mr. Buckhout the engineer in charge of the work on the Fourth avenue, prepared the plans and specifications, and on the 11th of July last 200 men were put to work. When the grading and filling are finished there will be an area of about twenty-five acres of available space for the improvements contemplated. The stock yards will be finished first. They will be located on the south-eastern corner of the tract, and will each be 100 feet long by 40 wide. They will be inclosed by a fence seven feet high, and will be furnished with mangers and watering-troughs. The entrance for the cattle will be on a level with the floor of the cars, so that they may be readily driven in. As a part of the land leased from the City is under water, it was found necessary to build a bulkhead 1,300 feet long in order to inclose the area to be filled in, to insure the solidity of the made ground. Four hundred feet of this are already finished, and new sections are being added as rapidly as the work of preparing the foundations permits. Mr. Buckhout estimates that 150,000 cubic yards of earth will be needed to fill in the area thus inclosed. The elevator will be built on the south-east front of the bulkhead, and will be, when finished, one of the finest ever erected. Three piers, 450 feet long by 80 wide, with three tracks on each, so that cars may be run alongside of the vessels to discharge or receive their freight, will also be built.

TESTIMONIAL TO POSTMASTER JAMES.

During the absence of Postmaster James from his office yesterday, it was taken possession of by the popular Assistant Postmaster, Harry E. Pearson, who, with a number of the employes of the department, proceeded to hang above Col. James' chair a large and well-executed portrait of himself and his immediate assistants. The picture is beautifully framed, and is presented to the Postmaster as a slight token of the high esteem in which he is held by those working under him. The centre is occupied with the portrait of the Postmaster. Immediately over him is that of Mr. Harry E. Pearson, the Assistant Postmaster; on the right of that is Ex-Senator John J. Foote Auditor; on the left, Mr. Harvey Major, Cashier. Then in succession, on either side of the central figure, follow the likenesses of Messrs. Anthony Yeoman, General Superintendent; James Gayler, General Superintendent of City Delivery; William Plimley, Superintendent Money Order Department; Edward De Forrest, Superintendent Registry Department; Levi Blakesley, Superintendent Box Department; George F. Hopper, Superintendent Foreign Department; Dwight Lawrence, Night Superintendent in charge; R. C. Jackson, Deputy Superintendent Railway Mail Service, and on the bottom of the frame, underneath Mr. James, the two veterans, Messrs. John H. Hallett, Superintendent of the Searchers' Department, and Charles Forrester, Sr., Superintendent of the Newspaper Department.

A FORGER SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO THE POLICE.

Henry W. Andrews, a young man accused of forgery, surrendered himself to the Police authorities, and is now locked up at Police Headquarters. It appears that in February, 1872, Andrews was boarding at the house of Mrs. Wild, in Charles street. Thomas Wild, a son of the proprietress of the boarding-house, was at that time in the employ of George T. M. Davis, a broker, at No. 47 Exchange place. Young Wild, it is alleged at the instigation of Andrews, stole a blank check from the check-book of his employer, and this check was filled up by Andrews for $3,500. The signature of Mr. Davis was forged to the check, and the money was obtained from the Manhattan Bank. The proceeds were divided between the two conspirators, and with their ill-gotten gains they started on a tour through the Western States. A few days since Andrews returned to this City, and yesterday entered the Central Office and surrendered himself to Detective Tilley. He was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to the Tombs Police Court for examination.

A DRUNKARD'S FRENZY.

HE ATTACKS HIS WIFE AND NEIGHBOR, THEN KILLS HIMSELF.

A POLICEMAN NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH —A TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Yesterday afternoon a terrible scene was enacted in the house No. 318 West Forty-third street, owned and occupied by John Brandstein and his family. Mr. Brandstein, while under the influence of liquor, shot his wife in the right side of the head, then in attempting to shoot an officer who went in to arrest him, shot another man. Then finding that he had no chance of escape shot himself through the head, from the effects of which he subsequently died in the Reception Hospital.

The news of the tragedy spread like wildfire throughout the neighborhood, and almost in a shorter time than it takes to tell the street in front of the house was filled with a gaping crowd of people, all anxious to learn the particulars. Capt. Killalea, of the Twenty-second Precinct, soon arrived on the spot with a squad of men, and these he set to clearing the crowd away, which was done after considerable difficulty. From what could be learned of the details it appears that John Brandstein has been a habitual drinker for several years, at intervals, and during these times he was very boisterous and dangerous. He came to this City about thirty years ago, from Bavaria, Germany, with his wife, Barbara. He worked at his trade as a carpenter, and was then very steady and saving, and it was only within the last three or four years that he drank to such excess. He gradually went from bad to worse, and at times would stay up whole nights drinking. The man was drinking to excess all last night, and this morning his wife asked him if she would cook some prunes for his breakfast. He answered that he did not care a —— whether she did or not, and said that the family were eating too much anyhow. The woman, being used to this kind of talk for some years, did not take much notice of it, but went on and cooked the prunes, thinking that he might eat some of them after they were put on the table. When breakfast was ready Mr. Brandstein, with the rest of the family, were called into the kitchen, and when he saw the prunes on the table he began abusing his wife in a dreadful manner, and attempted to throw the dish of prunes at her, but was prevented by his son and son-in-law, who were in the room at the time. He then refused to eat any breakfast; but, taking a decanter of brandy from the sideboard, took several drinks of that. He then left the house, and did not again return until the afternoon, when he was very much under the influence of liquor. He immediately began to quarrel with his wife, who tried her best to quiet him, but without effect. He again took to drinking brandy, and about 5 o'clock became very boisterous. The family left him, and went up-stairs, thinking that he would be quieter if left alone. Mrs. Brandstein had occasion to go down stairs shortly after, when her husband again commenced to abuse her. She retorted, and he then ordered her out of the house, threatening to kill her if she did not go.

Mrs. Brandstein started out the back basement door, and went through the area, toward a stoop at the east end of the house. As she passed the basement window, which was open, her husband, who remained in the basement, picked up a double-barrel shot-gun, and fired one shot at her, striking her on the left temple. The woman fell to the ground shrieking, and her son, who was in the yard at the time, ran to her, and seeing that she was then motionless, thought that she was dead, and immediately gave the alarm, by calling to the people who live in a tenement-house adjoining that his mother was killed. Some of these persons immediately started out to look for an officer, and finding Officer Frazier, who was on duty in that street, told him of what had occurred. The officer immediately started toward the house, and called for some person to go with him. A man named Albert Clover, living at No. 429 West Thirty-ninth street, volunteered to assist Officer Frazier, and together they started to go in by the front basement door. They found this locked and bolted, as were the windows. They then tried the front hall door, but with no better success. Finding that there was no prospect of getting in the front way, they started through the hallway of the tenement building adjoining, and climbing over the fence, got into the yard, where they found Mrs. Brandstein lying unconscious in the area, with her son beside her. Finding the kitchen window open, Officer Frazier climbed into the kitchen, followed by Clover. Brandstein was not in the kitchen. The officer and his assistant tried to open the door leading into the front basement, but this was also locked and bolted. Officer Frazier called to the occupant of the room, he having heard some person moving inside, to open the door, but he refused, and Frazier then put his shoulder to one of the panels and Clover to the other, with the intention of bursting the door open. The lock and bolts held, but the panels gave way and were pushed into the front basement, when the officer and Clover saw Brandstein standing nearly opposite the door, with a revolver leveled at them. Clover stepped back from the door; Officer Frazier dodged as Brandstein fired, but the ball struck Clover, passing through the flesh under the right arm, causing only a flesh wound. The officer had a very narrow escape, as Clover was standing directly behind him when the shot was fired. The ball entered the wall in the passage-way between the front and back basements, making a hole about one-half inch in circumference. As soon as Clover found that he was shot he started toward the window, and Officer Frazier ran around through the hallway to the side door, which he also found locked, and put his shoulder to the door to burst it open. Before he could get the door open, however, he heard another shot and a sound as though a heavy body fell on the floor. He soon succeeded in forcing the door open, and then saw Brandstein lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with his head toward the windows and his feet near the door leading to the kitchen, he having shot himself in the head. The unfortunate man was still alive, but unconscious, he having shot himself in the right side of the head, the ball passing through and coming out on the left side. It was subsequently found in a battered condition on the bed, which was standing directly behind the door leading from the hallway. Word was immediately sent to the station-house, and an ambulance was telegraphed for to the Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospital. Drs. J. L. Little, of No. 266 West Forty-second street, and J. L. Campbell of No. 259 same street, were sent for, and soon after arrived, and Mrs. Brandstein was carried in and laid on the bed. The doctors said that her wound, although very severe, was not dangerous, but Brandstein's wounds they declared mortal. The ambulance soon after arrived, and the suicide was taken to the hospital, where he died at about 8 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Brandstein had a son and a daughter, John and Caroline, the former aged fifteen years and the latter twenty-two. Caroline is married to a man named Henry G. Peters, and they lived in the same house with her parents. The story told by the son-in-law, shows that their life must have been a terrible one with Brandstein, especially while he was drinking. When the daughter was married, the family were living at the corner of Forty-first street and Eighth avenue, and while there Mr. Brandstein drove his son-in-law from the house several times with a revolver. At one time he took a coffee-pot and attempted to throw it at his wife, as they were sitting at table, but was stopped by his son. Another day, when they had soup for dinner, Mr. Brandstein picked up the soup-meat, and threw it at his wife, striking her in the face. A few days ago Mr. Brandstein sent his son for a quart of the best brandy, which he drank in a short time. He repeatedly sat up all night, and would drink a gallon of wine, and would be found in the morning lying on the sofa in the kitchen.

It appears that when Clover started for the window he tried to get through, but was collared by Special Officer O'Brien, who had climbed the fence, and who thought that Clover was the man who did the shooting. The following articles were found in the pockets of the suicide: A pocket-book containing $30 07, one gold watch and chain, locket and key, carpenter's rule, a large dirk-knife, pocket-knife, six door-keys, one nail-set, and a lead pencil. The house in which the tragedy occurred is a two-story and basement frame house, and was bought by the deceased about two years ago.

MEETINGS OF REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East Fifty-fourth street, last evening. Mr. James R. Davis in the absence of the President, in the chair. Thirty-four new members were elected, and the names of thirty-four applicants placed on file. After the transaction of some further routine business, the meeting adjourned.

A regular meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at No. 20 St. Mark's place, Mr. John H. Brady presiding. The Executive Committee reported the annual revision of the roll of the Association, and suggested that the names of eight members removed from the district, and three deceased, be erased therefrom. The report was received, and the amendments to the constitution proposed by the Central Committee were taken up for consideration, and after they were explained by Gen. Pinckney, adopted. After the appointment of a committee of three to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Charles J. Folsom, an old and respected Republican of the district, the meeting adjourned.

THE FINKER SUICIDE.

Coroner Croker yesterday held an inquest in the case of Henry B. Finker, the sailor who shot himself at No. 350 Water street on Wednesday night last, through jealousy of a waiter girl named Ida Hudson. Several witnesses testified that the deceased was in the concert saloon "Flag of our Union," in James street, on the night in question, and after some words with the girl drew out a single-barrel pistol and flourished it about his head, threatening to shoot her. One of the men in the saloon took the pistol from him and fired off the charge, and then handed it to the proprietor of the place. Subsequently Finker got his pistol from the proprietor by promising to go to his boarding-house. He left the saloon, and proceeding to his home shot himself. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE—JEALOUSY OR REVENGE THE CAUSE—THE MURDERER'S KNIFE FOUND.

The murder of the Italian feather brush-maker, Salvadore Torrino, in Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, still remains a mystery. The meagre details in reference to the antecedents of the man and the probable motives which led to the crime have been ascertained, not by any exertions or ability on the part of the Brooklyn Police, but through the medium of the public press; and, indeed, were it not for the publication of the nature of the property found on the murdered man, the astute detectives would still be floundering around in search of that mythical thing which they term "a clue." Yesterday morning three ladies called on Coroner Whitehill, at his office. They gave their names as Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Mary Coleman, residing at No. 38 Oak street, where Mrs. Fitzgerald keeps a boarding-house. Mrs. Fitzgerald's husband is a New-York Police officer. The ladies, on proceeding to the Morgue, at once identified the body as that of Torrino, and told the following story to Coroner Whitehill: Torrino, whom Mrs. Fitzgerald described as a quiet, good-tempered, charitable man, about six months ago hired a room in Mrs. Fitzgerald's house. He paid his rent regularly, and was in every respect a good lodger. Soon after a family named St. George came to live in the house. St. George was a man advanced in years, and bed-ridden from inflammatory rheumatism. Torrino took a marked interest in the St. George family, and paid such particular attention to Mme. St. George that their intimacy began to excite comment among other Italians residing in the neighborhood. The St. George family were reputed to be poor, and it was currently reported that Torrino aided them in a monetary way by bestowing presents on Mme. St. George. The scandal regarding the affair finally became so marked, that the St. Georges were notified to move away. They did so, and hired rooms at 64 Monroe street. Torrino frequently visited Mme. St. George at her new residence, and it is thought that St. George winked at the intimacy evidently existing between his wife and Torrino. The garnet ring found on the body of Torrino, which bore the engraved initials "M. St. G." was a present or souvenir to Torrino from Mme. Marie St. George. At this point in the history of the case, a singular theory advanced by some Italians who knew Torrino, properly fits into the story of the crime. Torrino, a Sicilian, by birth, on coming to this country left behind him in Palermo a wife and three children. On leaving he promised to send them money to support them, and when he had saved sufficient to pay their passage to this country, to bring them here. These promises he failed to keep, and his money was dissipated and spent on several Italian women in this City, Sicilians, like Corsicans, are well known to be extremely revengeful, and the terrible vendetta is as much feared in Sicily as it is in Corsica. It is now asserted by Italians that the murderer was probably a Sicilian, most likely a relative of Torrino's deserted wife, actuated by revenge. The fact that the body of Torrino was not plundered seems to point toward revenge or jealousy as the actuating motive of the crime. Mr. Thomas White, better known as "Diego" White, who keeps a liquor store in Oliver street, New-York, and who has a most extensive acquaintance among Italians and Spaniards, said, yesterday, that he had known Torrino over a year, that he was a quiet, well-behaved man, who always paid his debts and drank but little. Mr. White stated that he was confident the murder was committed by a Sicilian or Sicilians, and that the motive was revenge. Yesterday Acting Capt. Buckholz and Special Officer Biggert, of the Sixth Sub-Precinct visited the residence of the St. George family at No. 64 Monroe street. They found that St. George and his wife had packed up their things early in the morning, and left, no one knew whither. They also found that Torrino had paid the rent of the rooms. In charge of the rooms, however, they found an Italian named Guiseppo Taguiara, whom they arrested and brought to the Brooklyn Central Office. On being questioned, he stated that the St. Georges had fled, fearing arrest and detention as witnesses, and because they thought the Police would seize some property left by Torrino in their care. Becoming convinced that the prisoner knew nothing of the murder, Gen. Jourdan ordered him to be discharged, which was done. The efforts of the Police, however, will be directed toward the arrest of M. and Mme. St. George, and it is understood the authorities are in possession of photographs of them both.

While searching the vacant lot where the murder was committed, the Police yesterday morning found the weapon with which, in all probability, the crime was committed. It is a large pocket-knife, with three blades, the largest of which was fully four inches long and a half inch wide. This knife was fitted to the wounds, and seemed to be the one with which they were inflicted.

Yesterday evening a most important development in the case was reached. Detective Corwin ascertained that besides Taguiara another Italian boarded with Mme. St. George. This man has disappeared. It is now thought that he is the murderer. The theory is that this man was a lover of Mme. St. George, and seeing that she abandoned him and bestowed her favors on Torrino, dogged the latter to Bedford avenue, and stabbed him from behind as he was passing through the vacant lot. By hard work Detective Corwin found a photograph of this Italian, and on his reporting progress to Gen. Jourdan, Detectives Corr and Folk were detailed to assist him. They at once proceeded to New-York to search the Italian quarters in the Sixth, Fourteenth, and Eighth Wards.

It is but justice to Gen. Jourdan, President of the Brooklyn Police Commissioners, to say that in reference to the suppression of the news of the murder by Superintendent Folk and Sergt. Frost, of the detective squad, Gen. Jourdan called these officials before him yesterday evening and soundly berated them, informing them that their unauthorized action was "the quintessence of stupidity," and cautioning them against the repetition of it.

POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSION FUND.

The trustees of the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions since last report:

Previously acknowledged	$6,799 23
Dunn, Barlow & Co.	100 00
Leland Bros. & Co.	50 00
Mrs. Sarah J. Zabriskie	50 00
H. F. Spalding	50 00
X. P.	50 00
B.	25 00
G. P. S.	25 00
Rev. H. McKim, Newburg, N. Y.	25 00
M. Y.	25 00
National Park Bank clerks	21 35
Contribution of guests at Larkin House, Watch Hill, R. I.	21 00
Cash	20 00
C. E. O'Hara	15 00
M. and J. W., per TIMES	10 00
J. B. W., Long Branch	10 00
Harry and Isabella, Stockbridge, Mass.	5 50
Pacific	5 00
R. K.	5 00
Cash	5 00
Emily	5 00
W. F. D.	3 00
H. A. B.	3 00
French China	3 00
D. W. M.	2 00
A Friend, Morristown, N. J.	2 00
Mrs. H.	2 00
D. Forsyth	2 00
T. O. D.	2 00
G., of Philadelphia	2 00
New Preston, Connecticut	1 00
George S. McWalters	75
Harry Gardner, (Rahway)	50
Total	$7,345 33
Expenses of nine excursions	6,521 21
Balance on hand	$824 12

Sufficient money being now in the hands of the Treasurer, arrangements for the tenth excursion are being perfected. The picnic will take place in the early part of next week, and will be enjoyed by the boys and girls of the Seventh Ward. Capt. Siebert will gather the children and furnish the necessary protection for the little ones while away from the City. The Trustees hope to be able to continue the excursions until all of the poor neighborhoods throughout the City have had a share in the benefits of the fund. To enable them to do this, subscriptions to the fund are earnestly solicited.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Colonel Michael Nolan, of the law firm of Wilson & Nolan, No. 8 Pine street, has been appointed Deputy Assistant District Attorney, to succeed Mr. Henry C. Allen, whose connection with the District Attorney's office ceases on the 1st of September. Colonel Nolan served in the Northern Army all through the war with distinguished honor, and at the close of the struggle was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals. During the past six years he has practiced law in all the courts in this City, winning for himself a high reputation for character and ability among the members of his profession. Colonel Nolan is a gentleman of courteous manners, and large experience in legal matters, and the selection made by District Attorney Phelps gives general satisfaction tothe members of the Bar.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bishop Young, of Florida, is at the Coleman House.

Ex-Congressman E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is at the Hoffman House.

Col. Henry B. Carrington, United States Army, and Dr. Joseph Taylor, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Gustavus V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, President of Lafayette College; Major D. M. Halbert, of Binghamton, and Prof. D. M. Greer, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW YORK.

Owing to the absence of nearly all the City Fathers, Alderman Morris was engaged yesterday in signing applications for licenses to the Permit Bureau.

Israel Rosenbaum, extradited from Canada to this City, charged with perjury and arson, furnished $1,500 bail in the District Attorney's office yesterday, and was released.

Three girls, named Susan Finleys, Annie Smith, and Eliza Gilligan, escaped from the House of the Good Shepherd, on Atlantic avenue, yesterday morning. They were recaptured.

A quarter of a mile running race will take place on the New-York Athletic Club grounds, at Mott Haven, on to-day, at 5 o'clock P. M., between two members, Messrs. M. C. Burris and G. I. Brown.

The remains of Right Rev. the Bishop of Illinois, expected to arrive this morning, will rest at Trinity Church until 3 o'clock to-day, when they will be removed by the relatives, to be deposited in the family vault in Green-Wood.

Pio Aguero, of No. 95 Stanton street, was yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with selling cigars not properly boxed and stamped. He was held for examination in default of $500 bail.

Frederick Heingle, a driver of a three-horse truck, was held in 500 bail yesterday, by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with running into car No. 124 of the Dry Dock Line, of which Charles Katzenstein was driver.

The Gardes Lafayette are making arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of Gen. Lafayette's birthday by a festival on the 7th of next month. On the same day a convention of French Canadian societies will meet in this city.

Asa H. Lyons, a full account of whose thefts from his employers, Messrs. James Wilde, Jr., & Co., was given in THE TIMES of yesterday, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Officer Killalea, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a raid yesterday on the policy shop No. 134 Clinton street, and arrested John Glass, who is supposed to be the proprietor. Glass was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and committed in $1,000 bail for trial.

The funeral of the late Mr. Thomas U. Smith, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, took place yesterday morning, from the Presbyterian Church corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. The church was crowded with the friends of deceased. After the services, the remains were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

A. S. Hewitt, Esq., Receiver of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, has addressed the assessors of the towns on the line of the Midland Railroad, laying before them a copy of correspondence with John G. Stevens, Esq., General Manager of the road, informing them that the road does not yet earn its current expenses, and it will not be possible for the Receivers to pay taxes if they should be imposed, as authorized by the last Legislature.

The famous trotters Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton, American Girl, Henry, Lulu, Smuggler, Fleety Golddust, Red Cloud, Crown Prince, and others, (in all about 100,) are entered for the Hampden Park Races at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 18, 19, 20, and 21. In former years the meetings have been very successful, so much so that the premiums offered at this meeting amount to $50,000. Music will be furnished by Gilmores' full band of sixty-five performers. The most desirable route to Springfield is via New-Haven steamer, leaving at 3 and 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Ex-Contractor Clarke's offal scows are to be disinfected and sold.

The Board of Health have employed an expert to analyze the candies sold in Brooklyn.

Candidates for teachers' positions in Public Schools Nos. 24 and 35 were examined yesterday.

Julia Smith, a servant in the house of Mr. Henriques, Shaffer street, near Broadway, died yesterday from burns received by her clothing taking fire while she was lighting a stove.

It was rumored yesterday that the large music publishing firm of J. W. Smith & Brother, No. 242 Fulton street, had been plundered of $4,000 by their cashier and bookkeeper, who had been discharged.

Mr. George K. Styles, a wealthy merchant, aged sixty years, residing at No. 134 Montague street, left home on Wednesday last and has not since been heard of. His relatives fear he has committed suicide.

Officer George Burns, of the Tenth Precinct, was committed to Raymond Street Jail without bail, yesterday, for criminally assaulting Mary E. McGuire while she was confined in a cell in the station-house. The Police refuse any information regarding the case until the examination, which will take place before Justice Walsh on Tuesday next.

Yesterday evening Thomas Fawcett, a newsboy fifteen years old, residing at No. 2 Navy street, while selling papers on the Coney Island Railroad cars, fell between two cars, and was run over and fatally injured by car No. 27, the driver of which, John Charlton, was arrested and locked up by Officer Grant, of the Second Precinct. The boy subsequently died at his residence, to which he had been removed.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. John Boyle, of Bridgehampton, was kicked by a horse in the abdomen yesterday, and so badly injured that he is not expected to recover.

The Shelter Island Camp-meeting will commence next Monday, the 17th inst. There is a prospect of a larger attendance than in any previous year, and it is the intention of the association to give the meeting a more divided religious character than ever before. Many distinguished ministers have been invited to preach. The Jamesport Camp-meeting will commence on the Monday following, the 24th inst., and continue one week. The latter meeting is always very largely attended by the Methodists of Suffolk County.

While Gen. Abbott and his assistants were engaged in torpedo practice in the bay at Willett's Point, on Thursday afternoon, they saw a school of porpoises approaching. The General waited until they dived near the torpedoes, and then let on the current of electricity. The explosion which followed brought to the surface three dead porpoises, each about eight feet in length, which were secured for their oil. Two or three others were stunned, but were allowed to escape. One of the dead ones had swallowed a large eel and a number of small fish.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Rahway Water Works will be tested at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of engineers and prominent citizens.

Robert Stansbury, a colored boy, was committed to the Union County Jail yesterday for stealing a watch and chain from Aaron Brokaw, at Plainfield.

A gravel train, consisting of eight cars, ran off the trestle work at West End yesterday and slightly bruised a laborer named Charles Long. Some of the cars and a portion of the trestle-work were broken.

Mr. Sims, residing in Newark, attempted to fill a kerosene lamp with oil while it was lighted, Thursday night, and the lamp exploded, scattering the burning oil over him. His cries brought some of the neighbors to his assistance, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames. His injuries will not prove fatal.

A little girl named Florence Hague, while running in Fourth street, Jersey City, with a plate in her hand, accidently slipped and fell on the sidewalk, breaking the plate. Her neck came in contact with a broken piece of the plate, which inflicted a very severe and dangerous gash, from which the blood flowed in great profusion. She was taken home and attended by a physician.

Frederick Ruback, the proprietor of a saloon in Springfield avenue, Newark, complained that Augustus O. Stockman, an ex-policeman, had stolen a silver watch from him. He also complained that there was an improper intimacy between his wife and Stockman, and that the former supplied the latter with money. A warrant was issued, but Stockman has thus far succeeded in evading arrest.

The breaking of a ladder standing against a house at the corner of Plane and Banks streets, Newark, yesterday, precipitated A. M. Price, a painter, to the ground, and injured him very severely. In his fall his feet struck against a gate and broke it, and his back struck a board fence. He was picked up insensible and taken home, where he subsequently recovered consciousness, and was pronounced out of danger.

The spinners of Adams' mills in Paterson, went on a strike yesterday, because the foreman had discharged one of their number to make room for an operative from the East. The boss spinner discharged the man, who complained to the Superintendent, and that official discharged the boss spinner. The men to the number of forty then struck, and the Superintendent reinstated the boss spinner and the man originally discharged. The men will resume work to-day.

While an excursion barge was proceeding through the Elizabeth draw-bridge Thursday, the side of it struck against the pier, and a part of the railing was carried away. A child of John Roach was thrown into the water by the concussion, and its father jumped overboard and succeeded in reaching the child just as it was sinking for the third time. Although almost exhausted himself, Mr. Roach succeeded in keeping the child's head above water until an oysterman came to his assistance and dragged both of them into his boat, whence they were transferred to the barge. A gentleman on the barge gave the oysterman $10.

A young girl named Bella Wren, aged 20 years, who resided with her mother at No. 235 Garden street, Hoboken, disappeared from home on Wednesday, and her mother has learned that she eloped with a married man who left his wife and three children. The girl sent an expressman for her trunk, clothing, and sewing-machine, during her mother's temporary absence from the house. Her father has been sick for some time, and the wages she could earn was the only support of the family.

An unknown man jumped from the Jersey City ferry-boat New-Jersey into the water Thursday night when she was about half way across the river, and was drowned. He first threw his hat overboard, and then tying a handkerchief about his head, jumped in himself. One of the passengers who saw him describes the man as being nearly six feet high, well dressed, and wearing a long flowing beard. He jumped from the bow, and a minute or two later his voice was heard at the stern calling for help. The boat was backed up and a search was made, but no trace of him could be discovered.

CORONERS' CASES.

The dead body of a male infant was found in the water at Pier No. 14 North River, yesterday, and sent to the Morgue....Ronald F. Morrison, aged forty-four years, died suddenly yesterday at his late residence, No. 269 Fourth avenue....The body of Bridget Quinn, late an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, was found floating in the East River. It is not known whether she was accidentally drowned or committed suicide.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Spanish Gold, 229@230; American, 228@229. Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 109@111 premium; short sight, 113@115 premium; 60 days, gold, 127@129 premium; short sight, 130@132 premium; on London, 160@162 premium; on Paris, 129@131 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Arragon, from Bristol.—Miss Dora Millar, Geo. Ball, Enos Ball, Edwards Gridley, Augustus Platt, Mrs. E. J. Winslow and child, Miss S. J. Satchell, C. J. Comber.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:10 | Sun sets.....6:58 | Moon rises...8:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:51 | Gov. Island10:40 | Hell Gate...12:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........FRIDAY, Aug. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Alexandria, (Br.,) Henderson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsells, London, Eng., R. J. Cortis; Britannia, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Penn., A. Abbott; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Fanny, Smith, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Investigator, Butman, Bordeaux, France, Carver & Barnes; Lussignano, (Aust.,) Cladulich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Bertha Rod, (Norw.,) Anderson, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.; Canessa Madre, (Ital.,) Dodero, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Grace, (Br.,) Wade, Hamburg, Heney & Parker.

Brigs John Welsh, Jr., Vanvelsor, Philadelphia, Evans, Ball & Co.; Susie J. Strout, Fickett, Caibarien, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schrs. Arthur L., (Br.,) Lewis, Port Spain, Trin., Jones & Lough; Crown Prince, (Br.,) Branscomb, St. John, N. B., J. O. Ward & Co.; George D. Loud, Holbrook, Port Johnson, S. C. Loud & Co.; Wave, Pinkham, Machias, C. L. Snow; Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Hannah F. Baker, Raymond, Galveston, J. H. Winchester & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.) Mackay, Glasgow, July 29, Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 58 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.) Symons, Bristol, July 29, with mdse. and 25 passengers to R. E. Morgan's Sons. Had westerly winds most of the passage.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark J. P. Berg, (Norw.,) before reported at Sandy Hook, for orders, towed up to the City this A. M.

Bark Harold Harfager, (Norw.,) Olsen, Hamburg 52 ds., with empty barrels to Tetens & Bockmann—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Jason, (Nor.,) Christensen, Swansea, 54 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockman. Had westerly gales; sprung rudder; July 20 lat. 42, lon. 40, spoke brig Argus, (Br.,) from Demerera, for London; short of provisions and water; supplied her.

Brig Salario, (of Charlottown, P. E. I.,) Stuart, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to R. P. Currie. Aug. 5 and 6, had a heavy gale from S. E. to N. W.

Brig Garzia, (Aust.,) Suttosa, Bordeaux 51 ds., with mdse. to Vidulige & Co. July 16, lat. 50, lon. 30, spoke bark Eber, (Aust.,) from Londonderry, for New-York.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Williams, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to H. J. De Wolf.

Schr. E. E. Birdsall, Warsen, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Joseph Souther, Watts, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber and laths to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Bearse, Gardiner, with ice to order.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Do.

Schr. A. Amelia, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Talman, Newport.

Schr. Donald Webster, Packard, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Harlow, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Carr, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. S. E. Jones, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. J. R. Ayres, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Hannah Willets, Eldrige, Boston.

Schr. L. A. Bennet, Chase, Hartford.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Brooks, Kent, Newport.

Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Shopshire, New-Haven.

Schr. Z. Taylor, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Staplan, Stonington.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Pawtucket, with fish for Rondout.

Schr. Maie, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Silas Wright, Hart, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, Mathews, New-London.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence.

Schr. William Whitehead, Allen, Providence, for Albany.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. N. E.; cloudy.

SAILED—Bark Investigator, for Havre or Bordeaux; schr. Orrie V. Drisko, for Georgetown, Dem.; bark Star of Hope, for Stockholm.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 14, brig Hunter, from Marseilles, for Bridgeport, by tug-boat Robert Robinson.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—Arr. steamers Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Lawrence, from Boston; Blackstone, from Providence; Elizabeth, from New-York; Octorora, from New-York, and Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; schrs. Annie Amsden, from Maitland, N. C.; Jefferson Borden, from Bath.

Cld. steamers Gracia, for Liverpool; Raleigh, for Wilmington; McClellan, for Providence; Martha Stevens, for New-York; J. S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; bark Wave King, for Londonderry; schrs. Peter H. Crowell, for Boston; Charley Cobb, for New-Bedford; John Monroe, for Salem; Winnie Larry, for Portsmouth, N. H.; E. Arcularius, for Gloucester, Mass.; James Bliss, for Bath; W. H. Pharo, for Bridgeport; May, for New-York.

Sld. brig Starlight, for Berbia.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Arr. United States surveying steamer George S. Blake, from a cruise; steamer Nereus, Bearse, from New-York; schrs. F. Leaming, Brower, from Philadelphia; J. S. Lamprey, Gould, from do.; A. W. Ellis, Ferguson, from Rondout; Caroline Young, Young, from Philadelphia; Omaha, Wooster, from Weehawken.

Cld., steamers Parthia, Watson, for Liverpool; John S. Hopkins, Hallett, for Baltimore; schrs. Walter B. Chester, Brown, for Alexandra; J. V. Wellington, Rich, for do.

Sld., 13th, bark Argo.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Aug. 14.—Arr. steamer Flag, from Boston.

Sld., bark Ephraim Williams, for New-York, and schr. A. Kelly, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 14.—Arr. Norwegian bark Australia, from Buenos Ayres in ballast.

Brig Sagua went to sea.

Passed in barks Emma C. Litchfield, from Jamaica; Angelo, from Cagliari; Minnesota, from Sereno Keys.

Two unknown barks are coming in.

The bark Cronstadt remains as before reported.

Outward bound brig Sagua, and sch. Laura Sawyer.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Aug. 14.—Passed down steamer Berks, for Fall River; schrs. William Wise, V. L. Hickman, and F. St. Clair Edwards, for Boston; William Walton, for Medford; Ella R. Hill, for Norfolk; steamer Yazoo, for New-Orleans; schr. Thomas P. Ball.

Passed up steamer Lancaster; bark Emma C. Litchfield, and an unknown bark; also, schrs. Irvine, and Wm. H. Phillips.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Cld. steam-ship Cortes, for New-York.

Arr. at the Passes, steam-ships State of Louisiana, from Liverpool, and City of Dallas, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Cld. steam-ships Columbus, for New-York; Reading, for Boston; Leopard, for Newburyport; barks Brage, for Rotterdam; Golden West, for Bremen; schrs. G. G. Jewett, for Boston; S. A. Hoffman, for do.; Fannie Hanmer, for Nantucket.

Arr. steam-ship Lancaster, from Boston; barks Letizea, from Bona; Emma C. Litchfield, from Milk River, Jamaica; brig Memphis, from Windsor, N. S.; schrs. Pampers, from Nuevitas; Lottie K. Friend, from Boston; Ralph M. Hayward, from do.; Fannie Hanmer, from Nantucket; S. A. Hoffman, from Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 14.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Costa Rica arr. to-day.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 14.—Arr. schr. Hattie E. Sampson, from Portland.

Cld. schrs. Nellie Crowell, from Baltimore; Charles Moore, from Boston; bark Alexander McNeill, for Liverpool.

Sld. schr. Nellie Crowell, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 13.—Arr. brig Wm. Robertson, of Boston, Ginn, from Trapani May 27, Gibraltar June 17, for Gloucester. Had right winds and calms to July 31, at which date, in lat. 34, lon. 60, encountered a heavy southerly gale, during which sprung aleak of 3,000 to 5,000 strokes an hour, and is still leaking badly. Also arr. brig Anna D. Torrey, from Union Islands 12 ds. for Newburyport; schrs. Elvie Davis, Sallie Mair, (arr. 12th,) and R. H. Hannon, Philadelphia, for Boston; Plow Boy, Albany, for do.; Henry H. Seavy, (leaking,) and Carrie Heyer, Weehawken, for do.; Louise A. Boardman, Elizabethport, for do.; Rachel Miller, Georgetown, for do.; Ethan Allen, Philadelphia, for Portland; William McLoon, New-York for Searsport; Arcilie, (Br.,) do., for Rockport, N. S.; James S. Shindler, Philadelphia, for Quincey Point; Esteile Day, do., for Portsmouth; Golden Eagle, do., for Harwich. Also arr. schr. Rachel Seamen, from Boston, of and for Philadelphia. Reports, this morning in a thick fog off Chatham, she was run into by an unknown schooner, and had her foresail badly torn and the fore boom broken; the planking above the lower deck on the port side was stove in, and the rigging on the port side carried away. Also arr. schrs. Carrie Nelson, from New-York for Duxbury; Dray and J. H. Marvil, from Rondout for Haverhill; Sallie B. [illegible] Sophia Godfrey, Anna Barton, Caroline [illegible] and Maggie M. Weaver, from Philadelphia for [illegible] do.; D. H. Ingraham, from Bangor, for do.; Dwight Davidson and R. L. Tay, from Boston, for New-York; Henry Bushman, (Br.,) from Cow Bay, C. B., for do.; J. W. Hine, from Nantucket, for do.; Sarah Elizabeth, from Boston, for Northport; Muskee, from do., for Mantua River, N. J.; S. A. Collins, from do., for Norfolk; Jennie M. Vandervoort, from Portland, for Fire Island; F. A. Magee, from Ellsworth, for New-Bedford; Lilla B., (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence, for orders; Cool Borden, Calais, for Fall River; Cora, Boston, for Baltimore; Harmon Curtis, Windsor, N. S., for do.; William Colyer, Marblehead, for Alexandria; Howard, Wilmington, N. C., for Newburyport.

Sld. brig Anna D. Torrey; schrs. D. M. French, C. S. Wood, Adria, (Br.,) Vashti R. Gates, A. Clarence, Bate, Westfield, (Br.,) Maggie Harthon, Kate Walker, Oregon, Pacific, Stephen G. Watts, James S. Shindler, Arcilla, (Br.,) Estelle Day, Elvie Davis, L. A. Boardman, Golden Eagle, Carrie Heyer, R. H. Shannon, Plow-Boy, and Wm. McLoon; sloop Wm. P. Hunt.

Wind south-west, moderate; cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Sld. for the United States Gio Bono, Wanderer, Christopher Columbus, Heidrun, and N. K. Clements.

Arr. out from the United States on the 12th inst., Lada, Constantia, Cinque Sorelle, Aurora, Montag, Hermann Helmrich, Grad Carlovas, Germania, Ariadne, Arizona, Auguste.

13th, Calliope, Plymouth Rock, Lothrie, N. C. Kierkejaard, Brasiliera, Manin Eichero, and Clara E. McGilvery.

14th, Mariette, Maddelinas, Cassa Marittima, and Ella Stewart.

Also arrived out from the United States: Elizabeth Winslow, Daphne, Guglielmino Tommasino, Countess of Devon, and Mimer.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 14.—The Williams and Guion Line steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Guard, from New York, Aug. 4, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. here at 5 P. M., and subsequently proceeded to Liverpool.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, sld. hence to-day for New York.

The White Star steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Jennings, sld. for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

BLACK, STARR & FROST,

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

HAVING BEEN PRACTICALLY IDENTIFIED, FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, WITH THEIR PREDECESSORS, ARE NATURALLY AMBITIOUS TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH REPUTATION SO LONG ENJOYED BY THE LATE FIRM. THIS THEY EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH BY CLOSE APPLICATION TO BUSINESS AND A STRICT ATTENTION TO THE WANTS OF THEIR CUSTOMERS, WHO ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT A FULL AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS IN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND FANCY GOODS HAS ALREADY BEEN OPENED, AND OTHER ADDITIONS WILL FOLLOW AS THE SEASON ADVANCES.

THE CROWN PERFUMES.

ASK FOR THE NEW ODORS.

*BUTTERFLY ORCHIS.
*CROWN BOUQUET.
*HAWTHORN BLOOM.
*HIGH LIFE BOUQUET.
*MEADOW QUEEN.
*TANGLEWOOD BOUQUET.
*MATHIOLA.
*WILD FLOWERS OF INDIA.

Sample of each odor open for trial.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN FINE TOILET ARTICLES.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,
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OLD JOHN RADDLE;

A STORY OF OLD TIME SOUTHERN LIFE.

BY J. W. DE FORREST, AUTHOR OF "THE WETHEREL AFFAIR."

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Southern life before the war—The "Lowdowns" of South Carolina—A tale racy of the soil.

SEE THE DAILY TIMES OF SUNDAY FOR THE NEW STORY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SWAN QUILL Action!

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS.

These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers; of the NUMBER ONE PEN alone we sold more than

5,000,000

in 1873,

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